





John Carter Brown.



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# A GEOGRAPHI- CALL AND AN- thologicall Descrip-

tion of all the Empires and King-  
domes, both of Continent and  
*Islands in this terrestrial Globe.*

Relating their Scituations, Manners,  
*Customes, Prouinces, and Go-  
vernments.*

*Ars iam Naturam superat, nam vendere Terra,  
Quam facit haec facit hic pictor habere pedes.*



LONDON,

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Waterson, dwelling at the signe of the Crowns  
in Paules Church-yard. 1634.

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JOHN CARTER BROWN



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, A.D.  
mired of men, and myrroure of women, the Lady  
ELIZABETH RVSSELL Dowager, my  
worthy Lady and Mistresse.

**R**ight Honorable, it may seeme strange to your  
learned censure, to finde him the Author of a  
Booke, which so lately was your vnworthy  
Page: But the seedes then sowne were such,  
and their manuring fithens of that quality, that  
the ground had beeene too barren, if no fruite had followed.  
Little ( God knowes) it is, and that very vratimely, & vnable  
to endure the least blast of our moderne Critickes; were it  
not fauourably sheltered by your Honourable Patronage;  
whose rare learning and vertues the World rather honou-  
reth, then imitateth, my selfe am fitter to admire then ex-  
presse. The very conceite whereof heartned me to circuit  
the whole earth, in it to finde something to present your  
Honour. (4) Meere chafing made lunen a Poet, and mee a  
Geographer: an ardent contention to acknowledge my du-  
ty which sufficiently to performe, I esteeme my selfe too  
vnworthy, and the whole world too little. The thing here-  
in I aime at, is your benigne acceptance, in confidence  
whereof I have presumed so farre, which secondeing in this  
your manifold former fauours, my hopes are attained, and  
my selfe bound,

(a) *Si natu-  
ra negat fa-  
cit indigna-  
tio versum.  
Sat. I.*

Your Honours in all seruice  
and duty to be comanded.

Rob. Stafford.

A 2

To the Reader.



Ourtous Reader (for so I suppose thee to bee, vntill I find thee contrary) thou art little beholding to mee for this Geographicall discourse, as contayning little in it worthy thy perusing, and that which it is, thou hast against my will. Hardly I thinke I shall satisfie thee, who never in this kinde could satisfie my selfe: yet thus farre importunity hath forced me, and what soeuer thou findest, is more then my selfe intended, or thou couldst of me expect. A poore Survey here thou hast, not of my trauels, but reading: If sometime therefore erroneous, I patronize it not, but relate it. So farre thou mayest beleue me, that what my selfe beleue not, I inuented not, but tooke out of others. The Methode I had from my Tutor, and so farre forth the rest, that I account it but the gleanings of his plentiful Haruest. The rather to be allowed (as I take it) because it admitteth without maime the cancelling of a fiction, and the interserting of any notable thing omitted. If thy profit by it counteruail my paines, thou hast somewhat: if otherwise, the briefenesse of it cannot lose thee much time. They which haue no leasure to seeke farther, may take this for an insight: others may fetch a great deale more from them, of whom I had this, to whose riper judge-  
ments I trust my youth may excuse me, when the worke cannot  
As for the Punies of mine owne ranke,

Martial.

*Carpere vel noli nos trahere tua:*  
Shall serue for a counterblast. And so I commend this *Description of the World*, to the World: and thy selfe and it to the Creator of both. Not determining to trouble thee any more for ought I know, and therefore rest,

*Thine as thou vsest mee,*

R. Staff.

To

To the Author.

VVV Hen Cesar sifting in Imperiall Robe,  
Was Soueraigne Lord of th'earth cōmauding Rome,  
He sent to measure this terrestriall Globe,  
To see how much was left to ouercome.  
Belike his Kingdomes Vice-Royes wereto slacke,  
In due performance of this weighty taske,  
Or helsome good Geographers did lacke,  
That might in briefe resolute what he did aske:  
Whilſt he intended al the world to gaine,  
He in the Senate house was stabd to death.  
A little Vinc his ashes did containe,  
Whose minde wasn't content with halfe the earth :  
Hadſt thou (deare friend) liu'd in this Monarkes dayes,  
And rendred vp this Booke vnto his hands,  
He would haue crown'd thee with tryumphant Bayes,  
Or made thee Ruler of ſome foraine lands :  
For this ſmall booke (yet great in worth) doth ſhow  
All that which mighty Cesar craud to know.

In idem opus Carmen Encomiasticon.

VT Microcosmus Homo est simulachrum Regis Olympi,  
Sic maiore minor pulchrior orbe foret.  
Factus erat Magnus Mundi ratione Minoris,  
Scire licet patulo quicquid in orbe latet.  
O Tu qui externas ignarus tendis ad Oras,  
Hunc discas librum mira legendu loqui.  
Hic mores hominum graphice depingit, & Verbes,  
Et quicquid magnum sub Ioue Cesar habet.  
Hic campos, fluvios, montes, Capitolia, turres,  
Structaq; Mygdonio marmore testa, legas.  
Hic fraxlos Regum tumulos, fratosque Colosso,  
Ruptaq; Montiuaga Templa sacra Dea.  
Hic ubi Troia fuit, magna & Carthaginis arces,  
Quaq; erat armipotens Roma vetusta, fclis,  
Terra Arabum fælix, ubi Phœnix nascitur unus,  
Plus fælix, multos terra Britanna tulit.  
Hec multos parit ingenio, Gentoque potentes,  
Parua sed eximijs Insula culta viris.  
Inter quos ſemper meus est memorandus amicus,  
Quis dulce & nobis utile textit opus.

Tho. Rogers.

In sequens Geographium opus Decastichon.

**Q**uid perigrinandi prodest tot adire labores,  
Dum quod ubique petis possis habere domi?  
Qua mare, qua tellus, qua tanta pericula monstrant,  
Hec uno obiuen parvula charta docet.  
Non hic Scylla vorax, aut formidanda Charybdis:  
Temperat has placidas mitior Auster aquas.  
Hic tu enim ternas, sphenas Polyphemon in anstro.  
Non aper hic feriat dente, vel vngue Leo.  
Ergo quid vltorius satagit? Habet omnia habentem.  
Qui mundum: mundus quod tenet, ille tenet.

Io: Prideaux.

**F**lenit Alexander cum plures audiit orbes:  
Tu porius plures non fore stete potes:  
Ille dolens unum quod non superauerat, omnes  
Armis desperat vincere posse suis.  
Tambene tu veterem cum iam descripsis orbem,  
Nunc cupias alium posse videre nouum.  
Ne doleas: nam si non primus sufficit orbis  
Quo tuas saturret Musa, secundus erit.  
Interea Safforte tuum (quo pinxeris orbem)  
Stabit forte (vetus dum cadet orbis) opus.  
Casparus Tomannus.

aquila.

**N**on capiunt muscas, nec sepe minutis, sapf.  
Ingentes animi rebus adesse solent.  
Audaces fortuna invat, timor arguit autem,  
Degeneres animos: hoc tua c.pta sonant,  
Cui genus antiquum iuuenis, quem terra nec vnda,  
Nec vasti spatium terruit oceani.  
Quo tu tam dextre pinxisti cuncta: referre  
Et genus, & proauos ut videare tuos.  
Ergo age, iam notus, si non tibi sufficit orbis,  
Ignotos adeas impiger Antipodes.

Johannes Glandullæ.

A



# A Geographicall and Anthologicall Description of the whole World.

## CHAP. I.

### DE GEOGRAPHIA.

**G**eographic is an Imitation of the picture of the *Definiton.* whole earth, with those things which are annexed thereto. *Prolm. Lib. I. Cap I.*

Therefore it comprehendeth vnder it *Chorographic,* the description of a Region, *Hydrographic,* the description of waters, *Topographic,* the description of a place, and the like.

2 The Subiect of *Geography*, is the Terrestriall Globe, composed of earth and water, so far forth as the parts of it haue a diuerse scituacion, as well in respect of the heauens, as one towards another. *Maginus. pag. 3.*

3 Concerning the Terrestriall Globe in respect of the Heauens, two things are diligently to be obserued, *Longitude* and *Latitude* of places.

4 The *Longitude* of a place, is a distance intercepted between the first *Meridian*, which passeth through the *Canary Islands*, and the *Meridian* of the place, which *Longitude* is alwayes to be measured from West vnto East in the degrees of the *Æquator*. The reason is, because all *Meridians* cut the *Æquator*.

5 The *Latitude* of a place, is a distance intercepted between the *Æquator*, and any place North or South from it, which to find out, turne the place in the *Globe*, vntill it come

come directly vnder the brazen Meridian, how many degrees be betwixt the Aequator and the place, it shewes the Latitude directly.

Therefore the Longitude and Latitude being knowne of a place, it is easie to find it in any globe; and on the contrary, if you see the place first in the globe, by turning it vnder the brazen meridian, both the Longitude & Latitude is knowne.

6 Concerning the Terrestriall Globe, in regard of his parts one vnto the other, it is diuided into Sea and Land.

Sea.

7 The Sea or Ocean, is a huge water compassing about this whole Vniuerse, whose parts passing by many particular places, are called by sundry and particular names, as *Mare Britannicum, a Britania, Mare Mediterraneum*: *quia Mediū inter duas terras, Africa & Europa. Mare Atlanticum* of the great Mountaine *Atlas*.

Sinus:

8 In the Sea, are to be considered three things: Creekes, Straights, and Hauens.

9 A Creeke is a place where the Sea doth runne any where into the bosome of the earth: And such are *Sinus Arabicus*, or the redde Sea. *Sinus Persicus*, or *Mare Balserum*, *Sinus Adriaticus*, or the *Gulfe of Venice*.

10 *Fretum*, is a narrowe straight, or Arme of the Sea, passing betwixt two Lands, so called a *Fremitu*. Whereof the chiefe are *Fretum Gaditanum*, or the straights of *Gibraltar*, *Fretum Magellanicum*, or the straights of *Magellane*: *Fretum Nassouicum*, or the North Straights.

11 A Hauen is a little Creeke or entrance into the maine Ocean, where shippes are alwayes rested and harbored.

12 The Earth, as may be seene in all Geographicall Maps and tables, is described and paynted forth with hage Moun-  
taines, great woods, faire Riuers, and many famous Cities: the circuit of it, is 21600. miles, and (as some write,) if a footman had a pathway round about the World, he might goe it in 900. dayes. *Magius*.

13 In the Earth are to bee considered and obserued, two things, the Islands and the Continent.

14 An Island is the straights of *Magellane*: consisting of the Circumferent *Capoflorus*; of the *Capo de Hornos*; of the *Capo de Fuego*; and the *Capo de Hornos*.

14 An Illand, (quasi eye of Land,) is compast round about with the Sea, as *Britania*, *Hybernia*, *Sardinia*, &c. Of the Latins it is called *Insula*, quasi in *Salto*.

15 A *Continent* is a great quantity of land not diuided by waters; where many Kingdomes and Empires are lincked *Continenti*, and ioyned together. As *Spaine*, *France*, *Germany*, &c.

16 In both Ilands and Continent, three things are to be noted: *Istmus*, *Peninsula*, and *Promontorium*.

17 An *Istmus* or *Chersonesus* is a narrow or straight land betweene two Seas. Of which the most famous are *Istmus* *Corinthiacus*, and *Istmus Cymbricus*, both in Europe.

18 *Peninsula* (quasi pene *Insula*) is a part of the continent, euy where enuironed with the Sea, vnlesse it bee *Peninsula*, where it is tyed vnto the firme land with a little *Istmus*. The most farre fam'd of which are, whole *Africa*, *Scandia*, *Taurica Chersonesus*, *Peloponesus*, or *Morea*, and *Peruana* in *America*.

19 A *Promontory* is a high Mountaine, which bendethe it selfe into the Sea, the extreme or end of which, is called a *Cape*. Of which, the most vnkowne are the *Cape of good Hope*, in *Africa*: the *Cape of Saint Vincent*, in *Portugall*: the *Cape Comart* in *Asia*: and the *Cape de la Victoria*, in *America*.

## CHAP. 2.

### Of the vnkowne parts of the Earth.

Itherto haue I set downe the generall affecti-  
ons of the Terrestriall Globe. Now there-  
fore will I descend vnto particulars, and  
onely, and particularly speake of the earth,  
because *Hydrography* doth rather belong  
vnto the art of Nauigation.

2 The parts of the Earth are either vnkowne, or  
knowne.

3 The vnkowne parts which lie in obscurity, are either

A Geographicall description  
in the North vnder the *Articke Pole*, or in the *South vnder*  
*the Antarticke Pole.*

4 The vnowne Land which lyeth vnder the *Articke Pole*, is separated euery where (as it is thought) from the other parts of the World, with the *North Sea*, which breaking in by 19. Inlets, and 4. Straights, is sopped vp, and ingulft into the bowells of the Earth, vnder the blacke Rocke, which lyeth directly vnder the *Pole*, being in compasse 33. Leucars.

*James Cnoyen* in the booke of his trauels, maketh mention of a certayne Priest of *Noruegia*, which had by tradition from a Friar of *Oxford*, that by the helpe of his magicke, and taking the fittest opportunity of time, he vndertooke to trauell into those parts, and was directly vnder the *Pole*, where he descryed all these things. *Mercator.*

5 Not farre distant from the blacke Rocke are seittuated fourre Ilands of reasonable bignesse, the Sea running betweene euery one of them, and making them equall in quantity one vnto the other. In one of which Ilands being opposite vnto *Biarmia*, are found Pigmies or little men, not above 4. foote in height. *Magin.*

6 The vknowne Land which lyeth vnder the *Antarticke Pole*, is thought to be greater then all the earth besides.

7 In it are descripted some few Prouinces, as *Noua Ghynnea*, *Terradel Fuego*, *Pstittacorum Regio*, *Lucach*, *Beach*, and *Maletar*. All which together, are called *Magelane*.

Of these Countries nothing can be certainly spoket, onely that in the *Land del Fuego* there is much smoke, in *Pstittacorum regione* there are great Parrets, in *Beach*, Gold in *Maletar Spices.*

8 The Inhabitants of these Regions which haue beeke seene (being very few) goe naked, and are most barbarous people. *Mercator.*

CHAP. 3.

Of the knowne parts of the Earth.

**H**e vnowne parts of the World haue  
beene obscurely spoken of. Now follow-  
eth the description of the knowne parts,  
which are foure in number, *Europe, Asia,*  
*Africa, and America.*

1 OF EVROPE.

**E**urope (called by *Plinie* the fairest of all other Nations) is on the South, separated (from *Africa*) with the *Bounds*, *Straights of Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the West (from *America*) with the rowling waues of the *Atlantike Ocean*, and on the East (from *Asia*) with the *Egaen Sea, Hellespont, Propontus, Ibracius, Bosphorus Ciminius, Maeotis Palus, Tanais fluum*, and so drawing vp a line vnto the Riuers *Duina*, which runneth along vnto the Port of *Saint Nicholas*, disburnding it selfe into *Sinus Granicus*, or the *North Sea*.

2 The forme of *Europe* is like vnto a Dragon, the head being *Spaine*, and the wings *Denmarke* and *Italy*. *Similitude.*

3 In *Longitude* it is 3800. miles, reaching from the *Cape of Saint Vincent* in *Portugal*, vnto *Constantinople* in *Thracia*. *Magis. Ortels.* *Longitude.*

4 In *Latitude* it containeth 1200. miles stretching it selfe from the *Archipelago* or *Egaen Sea*, vnto *Mare Congelatum*, or the *Frozen Ocean*. *Latitude.*

5 The people or inhabitants of it, doth faire surpassee the residue of the other parts, in Religion, Learning, Arts, valour and civility. And are all Christians, vntesse it bee towards the Northern part of *Scandia*, or those which are vnder the Tyrannical gouernment of the *Turke*. *Magis.* *Inhabitants.*

6 In *Europe* are to be considered two things: First, the Kingdomes and Empires which are containe within the

B 2 *Continent,*

Distpcion.

Continent, and then the Ilands.

7 First therefore of the Continent, in which are contained 16 Kingdomes, Spaine, France, Germany, Belgia, Dania, Italy, Ilyria, Hungary, Polonia, Prusia, the Turkish Empire in Europe, Transilvania, Lituania, Livonia, Scandia, Moscouia, or Russia.

Bounds.

Spain is in euery place enironed with the Sea, vntesse it be towards the North-east part, where it is ioyned vnto France, distinguished onely by the high Pyrenean mountaines. It containes in circuit 1890 miles.

Quality.

2 This Land is very fertill, enricht with all kinds of Wine, Sugar, all sorts of fruites, graines, oyles mettals, especially of Gold and Siluer.

Inhabitats.

3 The inhabitants thereof are very ceremonious, superstitious, proud, hypocrites, laborious, addicted more then any other Nation vnto Melancholy, and descended of the Gothes, Saracens, and Iewes.

Prouinces.

4 This Kingdome is divided into many Prouinces, wherof the chiefe are first, Portugal, famous for Navigation, in which the chiefe City is *Lisbone*: the second is *Granado*, or *Andalucia*, in which are the best Horses: the chiefe City in it is *Siuill*, from whence come our excellent *Siuill Oranges*: in this Prouince is also *Cadiz* or *Cales*, that was once surprised by *Englishmen*: the third Prouince is *Castile*, in which is that great City *Tolledo*, the Byshoppe whereof commeth neare in revenues vnto the Pope-dome: the fourth is *Navarre*, in which stands the City *Bilbao*, from whence we haue so many excellent tride blades: the fife and last is *Galicia*, in which standeth *S. Iago*: where *Saint James* is much reverenced. *Orsel*.

Rivers.

5 chiefe Rivers of these Prouinces are foute, *Tagus* in which is found much golden Sande: *Guadiana* or *Ana*, which runneth into a Cauerne or hole of the earth for a great space, and riseth vp againe. *Guadalquivir*, vpon whose banks

of the whole World.

bankes stand Sivil. And the last is *Dueras. Mirula.*

6 In times past this was diuided into 12. Kingdomes, but *Gouvernement* now it is onely one entire Gouvernement, subiected vnto one King: who is called, *King of Spaine.*

*O P F R A N C E.*

France is limited on the West, with *Mare Aquitanicum, Bounds;* and the *Pyrineas Mountaines*: on the North, with the *English Sea*: on the South, with *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the East with *Germany*: and on the South-east, with the *Alpes. Magin.*

2 This Countrey is extraordynery fruitfull, abounding *Quality.* almost in every thing, especially in *Corne, Wine, and Salt,* which causeth that common saying, that *France* hath three Load-stones to draw riches from forraigne Nations, *Corne* carried into *Spaine, Wines* transported into *England and Flanders, and Salt,* wherewith the whole Kingdome and bordering Nations are plentifullly stored.

3 The Inhabitants of this Land are in the first onset of a. *Inhabitants;* ny thing very vehement, but at the length as slow and dull. In their words onely verball, in their deeds cautelous: from whence it is sayd, that *the Frenchman sings not as bee prickes, pronounceh not as bee writes, speakes not as bee thinkes.*

4 The Prouinces of this Region are many, among *Prouinces;* which, three of them haue free Princes. The first is *Lorraine*, in which the chiefe City is *Nancie*: the second is *Burgundy*, whose *Metropolitane* and chiefe City is *Bisancon, Bisancon*, lying vpon the *Riuell Doux*: the third is *Subandie*, or *Sauoy*, whose chiefest City is *Genuesa*, scituated vpon a faire and pleasant Lake, and in which they haue a Law, that if any offender flee for refuge thither, the Law doth as well take hold on him there, as in the place where he committed the crime.

The other Prouinces are many, among which the chiefe are eight: First, the Prouince of *Normandy*, Whose *Metropolitane*

## A Geographicall description

polite City is *Roan*, famous for trafficke, in many forraine Countries: the second is *Britanie*, whose chiefe City is *Brest*: the third is *Burges* or *Berrie*, whose chiefe City is called *Burges*, which (as *John Calmenus* affirmes) hath an Vniuersity in it, worthy to be intituled: *The Honour of all Learning, and store house of learned men*. The fourth is *Aquitanie*, in which stands *Tolouse*, that beautifull, best peopled, and most ancient City of *France*, next vnto *Paris*: the fift is *Picardie*, in which is the chiefe City is *Amiens*: the sixt is *Poictou*, in which is the City *Poictiers*: the seventh is *Languocke*: and the eight is *Aniou*: Many others there are, which to rehearse, would bee too tedious, and therefore I omit them.

### Riuers.

6 The Riuers of note in these Prouinces, are foure. The fift is *Sequana* or *Seine*, which runneth through the fairest and Metropolitane City of *France*, called *Paris*, or *Lutetia*, (quasi in luto sita.) The second is *Loyre*, vpon whose shores stand *Angiers* and *Orleance*, two famous Cities. The 3. is *Rhodanus* or *Rhosne*: the 4. and last of any note is *Garonne*.

### Wonders.

7 Two things are reported of this Countrey, very strange. The one is, that the King cureth a certaine wenne, which riseth in a mans necke, with the touch of his hand, saying these words: *Sapet te Deus, tangit te Rex*. The other is, that there is a certaine oyle in the Church of *Rheims*, which as they report, was sent from Heauen: and the Kings being annointed with it euery Coronation day, it doth neuer decrease. *Hondius in Tabulis*.

### Gouernment

8 This Kingdome is gouerned by a Monarchicall gouernment, subiected vnto one sole King, who is called the King of *France*, and his eldest sonne is tituled the *Dolphin of France*. From this Countrey is excluded by the *S. lickle law*, any woman that shée cannot reigne and be Queen.

### Bounds.

OF GERMANY.

**G**ermany is distinguished on the West from *France*, by part of the Riuver *Rheine*, and a line which is drawne vp directly

directly from Strasburge vnto Cales : on the South, from Italy, with the Alpes : on the South-east, with Iſtria, and Illyrica : and on the East with Hungary, Polonia, and the Riuers Vistula, Magin.

2 This Countrey is inricht with all sorts of Mines, as Quality, well of Salt, as of Mettals. It hath also great abundance of Corne, Wine, Saffron, Fruits, hot bathes, and sweet fountains.

3 The Inhabitants of this Empire are generally very tall, goodly, warlike, and faithfull men, little addicted vnto venary, but much affecting drunkennes, that well spring of Impiety, from whence bubbleth out this saying of them, that *Germanus potat quantum potest: & Germanorum vivere, est bibere.* They are also for their inuentiones in Arts Mechanicall most excellent, and far surpassing any other Nation : for from them came the inuention of Gunnes, inuentioned of one *Bertholdus Swart*, in the yeare 1378. by them was also inuentioned Printing, in the yeare of our Lord, 1440. by one *John Gutemberge*, but (as *Ramus* affirmit) by one *Iohio Fust*, who printed *Tullies Offices*, which was the first booke that euer was printed.

4 In the middle of Germany is scituated Bohemia, a very Bohemias pleasant Kingdome, compast about with a wood called *Sylua Hycrinia* : the chiefe City is *Prage*, in which the Emperour doth keepe his Court.

5 There are also in this great and large Dominion many Prouinces, Prouinces, among which, the especiall, iſt *Saxony*, whose Metropolitane City is *Witzeberge*, lying vpon the Riuer *Albis* : the ſecond is *Brandenbourge* . in which ſtands *Frankford*, ſcituare vpon the Riuer *Odera* : in which there is an Vniuersity, erected by *Marques toachim*, in the yeare, 1506. The third is *Pomeriana*, the chiefe City of which is *Stetin*. The fourth is *Bauaria*, whose best City is *Munchen*. The fiſt is *Slesia*, in which is ſcituare the City *Brefſel*. The ſixt is *Franconia*, whose moſt noted City is *Frankford*, founded vpon the Riuer *Menam*, in which place is alwayes the Election of the Emperour, and the fagious Martes for bookes,

King of B.  
mi

Martes.

bookes. The seuenth is *Austria*, the Metropolitane of which, is that famous *Viena*, seated vpon the Riuers *Danubius*, esteemed to bee one of the fairest Cities in *Germany*. The eight and last, worthy to bee preferred before all the rest, is *Switzerland* or *Helvetia*, which is diuided into 13. Cantoners or chiefe Cities with their Appendices, the gouernment of them being onely popular: for althoough the members seeme to be separated, yet liue they as one body, firmly knit and vnited, every one hauing his particuler Magistrate and Councell.

*Riuers.*

6 The most famous Riuers of these Prouinces are sixe. First is the great *Danubius*, which doth receiue into it 60. Nauigable Riuers, before it is disburdened into *Pontus Euxinus*: the second is *Rhene*, from whence commeth the best Rhenish wine, and vpon whose bankes is situated the City *Strasburge* or *Argentine*, in which there is a Tower of 578. Geometricall paces high, counted the eight Miracle of the World: the third is *Amasus*: the fourth is *Menus*: the fift is *Odera*: and the sixt is *Albis*:

7 The Emperours doe not succeed, but are alwaies chosen by these 6. Electors: the Arch-bisshops of *Ments*, *Triers* and *Colew*: the *County Palasine* of *Rhene*: the *Duke of Saxony*, and the *Marquesse of Brandeburge*. If these cannot agree, then doth the King of *Bohemia* decide the controversie.

*Gouvernement*

8 Concerning the Gouvernement of this Empire, it hath many free Princes, which is the reason that the Emperor by some is called a King of Kings.

*OF BELGIA.*

*Bounds.*

*Belgia*, (or the Low Countries,) is limited on the East, with *Germany*: on the South, with *France*: on the West, with the mayne Ocean: and on the North, with *Denmarke* and part of the great Sea: It containeth in circuit 1000. Italian miles.

*Qualties.*

2 This Countrey doth most excell in all manner of *Linnen*,

Linnen, and fise Stoffes : and about *Prisea*, *Gelderland*, and *Qualijt*:  
*Holland*, they haue Oxen of such an incredible bignesse,  
which if they were ballanced, would weigh aboue 2000.  
pounds, for there was scene in *Antwerpe* a Bull, whose bo-  
dy did exceede 3200. weight. *Magin*. *Ortel*. In this Coun-  
trey there is also a great abundance of *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Her-  
ring*, and *Salmon*, and especially in *Holland*.

3 The Inhabitants are very goodly and proper men, ha<sup>t</sup>ing generally well proportioned legs. They are great drin-  
kers, not proud nor eniuous, but vnmindfull both of bene-  
fits done vnto them, and of iniuries offered. They are ex-  
cellent Musitians, and in Mechanicall arts most expert.

4 The Prouinces of *Belgia* are 17. in which are contained *Prouinces*:  
4. *Dukedomes*, 7. *Earldomes*, 5. *Barondries*, & 1. *Marqueship*.

5 The 4. *Dukedomes* are first, *Brabanc*, in which the <sup>1</sup> *Brabanc*:  
chiefe City is *Antwerp*, fortified with 10. royll Bulwarks,  
and hauing within it a Towne-house, whose circuite is 4812  
paces. There is also in this Prouince an Vquierfity called *Lo-  
uaine*. *Ortel*.

6 The second *Dukedom* is *Liege* or *Laicks*, called by <sup>2</sup> *Liege*:  
some the Paradise of Priests: the chiefe City is *Liege*, from whence the *Dukedom* taketh his name.

7 The third is *Lutzenburg*, in which is the great For- <sup>3</sup> *Lutzen-*  
rest of *Ardennia*, which was in the time of *Cesar* 500. miles *burge*.  
in length, at this day only 90. the chiefe city is *Lutzenburg*.

8 The 4. and last *Dukedom* is *Gelderland*, noted chiefe. <sup>4</sup> *Gelderläd*:  
ly for the excellent pasture grounds which are in it, the  
chiefe City is *Nimmegeen*. *Ortel*.

9 The 7. *Earledomes* or *Counties* are first *Flanders*, in <sup>1</sup> *Flanders*:  
which the chiefe City is *Gaunt*, there are also many strong  
Port-towns in it, as *Newport*, *Dükerk*, *Ostend* and *Sleuis*. *Ort*.

10 The second is *Artois*, the chiefe City of which is *Ar- <sup>2</sup> *Artois*.*  
*ras*, from whence commeth the best cloth of *Arras*.

11 The third is *Hainolt*, whose fairest City is *Mons*, in <sup>3</sup> *Hainolt*:  
which there is a Capitoll of Religious women, that was e-  
rected by *Vadrada*, Dutchesse of *Lorraine*.

## 4. Holland.

12 The 4. is Holland, very poore of it selfe, vntesse it be in pasture grounds, in which they nourish so many Cattell that it doth excell other parts in Butter and Cheese. They are also so strong at Sea, that they are able to make 800. great ships, and twice so many smal. The chiefe City is Amsterdam, so famous for Traficke, that thete may be seene in her Port sometimes, 500. great ships at once, Ortel.

## 5. Zealand.

13 The fift is Zealand (quasi Sea and Land) in which Countrey or County there is found no fresh water. In it is also very little wood. The chiefe City is Middleborough, in the Iland of Walcheren.

## 6. Zutphen.

14 The sixt is Zutphen, of which very little or nothing can be spoken.

## 7. Namur.

15 The 7. and last County is Namur, very plentifull of Woods and Deere, the chiefe City is Namur.

## Vtrect.

16 The 5. Barondries or Lordships are first, Friezland, the noted Cities whereof are Lcorden and Embden.

17 The second is Vtrect, whose chifest City is Vtrecte.

18 The third is Mechlin: the fourth is Oncrifel: the fift and last Lordship is Groining.

19 The 17 Prouince is, the Marquist of the holy Empire, in which nothing is famous.

## Riuers.

20 The most noted Riuers of these Prouinces are three, the first of which is Rhene, mentioned before in Germany: the next is Schald, which washeth the bankes of Antwerpe: the last is Meuse, vpon whose shore is situated Luicke.

## Gouvernement

21 This Countrey (famous for Warres) is in part governed by many, whom they call, States of the lowe Countries. But the Arch duke of Austria wageth Warre continually with them, to bring it vnder his Dominion, claiming and laying Title vnto it.

## I. OF DENMARKE.

## Limits.

Denmarke is enuironed round with the maine Ocean, vntesse it be on the South, where it is ioyned vnto Germany.

## Quality.

2 This Kingdome doth abound in goodly Horses, and in

in such store of Cattell, that there are yeerely carried into Germany 50000. Oxen. There is also such infinite abundance of Herring, (neare vnto the Ile *Scania*) that the ships are scarce able by maine strength of Oares to rowe out of the Harbour, the fish lying so thicke, that their quantity is supposed to surpass the water it selfe. *Ortel.*

3 The Inhabitants of this Countrey are very valiant both *Inhabitants:*  
at Land and Sea, in their Religion they are all *Lutherans.*

4 The Prouinces of this Kingdome are almost all *Islands, Prouinces:*  
among which the chiese are first, *Sealand*, in which is *Copenhagen*, the chiefe seare of the King, and an *Universitie*, in it is also *Roschilt*, where the Kings are still intoombed. The second is *Loilant*, in which there growe so many Hazell-nuts, that ships are loaded there with them. The third is *Fimera*, in which *Ticho Brahe* built a Castle by Art, to the wonder of euery body that hath euer seene it. In the Continent are contained two other Prouinces, *Jugtland* and *Hotsken*, in which is *Meldrope*, the inhabitants of which are so rich, that they couer their houses with Copper. *Magin.*

5 In this Country is also a straight Sea, passing betweene *Sound*, some of the Islands, called *the Sound*: which by reason of the Imposts and Customes of the ships which passe that way, yeeldeth great gaine and profit vnto the King.

6 The Gouvernement of this Kingdome is vnder one sole *Gouvernement* Prince, who is called the King of *Denmarke.*

### I. OF ITALY.

I Taly (called by *Merula* a Terrestriall Paradice: The Phœnix of this massie round, the earths rich Ornament, the Bounds. Garden of the Muses) is garded on the East, with the *Adriaticke Sea*: on the South, with *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the West, with the *Terrhene or Ocean*: and on the North with the *Alpes*, which separateth it from *Germany*, it is like vnto a mans legge, reaching in length from *Augusta Pretoria*, vnto *Otranto*, which is 1010. miles, and is in breadth in the broadest place, 420. miles.

2 To set downe the fruitfulness of this Region, it may *Quality.*

be as well declared in a line as in a leaf, for there is of all things such plenty, as there is not of any thing any scarcity.

*Inhabitants.*

3. The people of this Nation are very graue, frugall, witty, excelling both in vertue and vices, which are in lust, monstrous: in hate, implacable: and in their conuersion most deceitefull: which had rather bestow any thing vpon others, then vpon themselves: do more oftener blasphemee then sweare. And will rather kill a man, then give him a disgracefull tearme or word.

*Provinces.*

4. This kingdome is deuided into many Prouinces, whereof the cheife and most famous are five.

*Naples.*

5. The first is the Kingdome of *Naples*, which is greater then any of the rest, full of Nobillity, and abounding with all things necessary for mans vse. The cheife City is *Naples*, lying vpon the *Terrhenean Sea*.

*Roma.*

6. The seconde is the *Romane Teritorie*, a Province richly furnished with all iprovisions, In which is situated the City of *Rome*, once called the Empresse of the world, as well for the beauty and Magaifcence of the City, as for the Learning and fortitude of the Citizens: but now it is much ruined: true Religion and vertue cleane decayed. The Gouvernour of it being the Pope, that proud prelate, persecutor of all true piety, and zealous professors.

*Lumbardy.*

7. The third Prouince is *Lumbardie*, comprehending vnder it is the Dukedom of *Millaine*, which doth excell for beauty all the rest, hauing in it many faire Riuers and pleasant Lakes: the cheife City of which is *Millaine*, whose buildings are to be admired for their extraordinary sumptuousnes. In this Prouince is also the great Lake *de como*, which is 60 miles in length, and vpon whose bankes stands the City *Como*, in fashion like vnto a Crab, whose two feete couer the water. In this City the two *Plinies* had their beginning, whose Fame by reason of their great learning, shall neuer haue ending. *Ortelius.*

*Tuscany.*

8. The fourth Prouince is *Tuscaie*, little inferior vnto the rest in any thing, the cheife City of which is *Florence*, whose inhabitants

inhabitants (since the time of *Macheuit*, which was their Recorder,) are most politicke and subtil, amounting vnto the number of 80. thousand persons.

9 The fist and last is the *Signory of Venice*, a free State, and the most famous of any in Christendome, governed by *Venice*.  
2 Prince of great Maiesty : yet both he and his Authority subiecteth vnto the Lawes.

This City with the Appendices vnto it, is the richest and best prouided with munition, of any City in *Italy*, as is confess in this particular censure of each Prouince, before spoken: that *Naples* excells for Nobility: *Rome* for Clergy: *Milan* for beauty, *Florence* for policy: but *Venice* for riches.

10 There is another Prouince (somewhat famous) called *Verona*, in which is the Mountaine *Baldo*, where all professors of Physicke doe resort, to gather diuers sorts of pretious Hearbes. And in which there is a City called *Negarino*, wherein is a stone in forme like vnto a womans dugge, which doth continually distill a water, whose vertuous operation causeth a womans Milke to retурne into her brests when she hath lost it.

11 The chiefe Rivers of these Prouinces, are first *Padus*, neare vnto which stands *Patane* that noble Vniuersity: the *Rivers*: next is *Athesis*, adioyning vnto which is *Trent*, where a Councell was held vnder *Paul* the third, in the yeare 1546. the next is *Tiber*, that runneth through the City of *Rome*, which when it overfloweth the banks, doth betoken some ill fortune which shall besall the City: the last is the River *Poe*, neare vnto which stands *Cremona*, a City of great note.

12 In this *Italy*, which was in times past one intire Government, are now many absolute States, and Prinedomes, by the great policy of the Pope, who thought it the best way to make himselfe great, by weakening the Empire.

#### O F I L L I R I A.

*Lliria* is limited on the West, with the *Adriaticke Sea*: on the North with the riuers *Saunus*: & on the East, with the *Limits*: riuers *Drinus*. No certaine ligges can be giuen of this Coun-

trey: For all Geographers that write, doe disagree about it.

*Inhabitats.* 2 The people of this Land as ( *Lini.* affirmes ) are very proud and outragious.

*Prouinces.* 3 The chiefe Prouinces are three, whereof the first is *Zara* or *Sebenine*, whose chiefest City is *Zara*, where ( as *Cornelius Sheppers* doth report ) is a Church called *S. Iohn de Maluatis*, which was built by a company of Mariners that were in a dangerous tempest, and made a vowe that if they escaped, they would build a Church vnto the honour of *S. Iohn de Maluatis*, whose morter should be tempered with *Malmesie*.

4 The next Prouince is *Dalmatia*, in which the chiefe City is *Raznus* or *Epidaura*, where *S. Ierosme* was borne.

*Gouernment* 5 The third and last is *Hiftria*, which is vnder the *Veneti-ans*. Many other Prouinces there are, whereof some are sub-  
iect vnto the *Turk*, others vnder the Dominion of *Hungary*.

#### O F H V N G A R Y.

*Limits.* *H*Ungary is bounded vpon the South, with the Riuers *Sa-  
nuus*: on the East with the Riuers *Tibiscus*: on the North, with *Polonia* and *Russia*: and on the West with *Austria*.

*Quality.* 2 This Country doth exceede any other for plenty of Corne, which thrice in a yeare is there reapt, the ground being so fertill that it doth almost grow without tilling. There are also such infinite store of Oxen, that there doth yearly passe through *Vienna* into other Countries, 80000. besides there are such a great number of Deere, Pheasant, and Partridge, that it is lawfull for any man to hauke and hunt at his pleasure. There is great plenty of Gold, and Wines, which will suddenly make a man drunke by reason of the Sulphery waters, neare vnto which the Grape is gathered.

*Inhabitans.* 3 The people and inhabitants of this Nation, are generally very strong, warlike, vnkinde, and of rude behaviour, giuen little vnto the knowledge of Mechanicke Arts. They haue an order in their Countrey, that no man may weare a Feather, vntesse he hath killed a *Turke*: and they neuer revenge particular iniurie one against the other any more, then

then with words, vnlesse the disgracefull tearme of cowarde-  
dis be obiected vnto them: whereof the charged is neuer  
freed, vntill hee hath proued himselfe in singular combate  
with a *Turke*. The Sonnes inherit equally after their Fa-  
thers death. In marrying their Daughters, they give them  
onely a new garment, and nothing else.

4 The chiefe City of this Kingdome is *Buda*, possessed City.  
now by the *Turke*, neare vnto which is the field *Zebulensis*,  
wherein is a Riuers that conuerts wood into a stone, and  
the water it selfe being taken out turneth into a stone.

5 The Prouinces which are most mentioned in this Prouinces.  
Realme, are onely two: the one is the County of the *Zoli-  
ense*, wherein there is a certaine gaping of the Earth, the  
stinking vapours of which, doth kill all the birds that flye o-  
uer it. The other is the Iland *Komora* (in *Danubius*) the  
land of which is so fertill, that the grasse of it doth exceede  
in length the height of a man. *Magia*.

6 The chiefe Rivers are *Danubius*, *Tibiscus*, *Drauus*, and *Riuers*.  
*Sauus*, all which haue great plenty of fish, especially of *Sal-  
mon* and *Sturgeon*.

7 This Kingdome of *Hungary* was once gouerned by *Government*  
Spirituall men, but now it is vnder the Emperour of *Ger-  
many*, and the *Turke*, who haue it betwixt them.

## I. OF POLONIA.

*P*olonia is limited on the West with *Germany*: on the *Limits*.  
East with the Riuers *Borissines*, or *Neiper*: on the North  
with *Mare Balticum*, and part of *Moscouia*: and on the  
South with *Hungary*.

2 This Kingdome chiefly abound in Honey, Waxe, *Quality*.  
Fish, Mines of Copper, Iron, Brimstone, and in such great  
store of Horse, that it is thought the *Polanders* are able vpon  
any necessity to raise 100. thousand. In this Country there  
is no Wine: but in steede thereof, they haue an excellent  
kinde of *Methegline*.

3 The Inhabitants are generally braue Souldiers, excel- *Inhabitans*.  
lently

lently well furnished with weapons, and most impatient, if iniuries be offered them: they are very proud, thinking exceeding well of their owne worth, making great account of any one that will flatter them, louing braue attire and delicious meates.

*Religion:*

4 In this Kingdome are tollerated all sorts of Religions: and Colledges of all sects and factions: which canseth this saying, that if any one hath lost his Religion, let him goe into *Poland*, and hee shall finde it.

*City.*

5 The Kings seate and Metropolitane City is *Craconia*, in which is an Vniuersity, seated vpon the banke of the River *Vistula*.

*Provinces:*

6 The most noted Prouinces, are first *Podolia*: the land of which is so fertill, that of one Sowing, they haue three Haruests, and in their Meadowes the grasse doth growe so much in three dayes, that if an Oxe goe in it, his Hornes cannot be seene.

7 The next is *Sammegitia*, in which the people liue in cottages with their cattell and labouring Beasts, some of them sacrificyng vnto a certaine Divell, called by them *Sie-mennick*.

8 The next is *Nigra Russia*, in which there is great plenty of Waxe and Honey.

9 The last is *Massouia*, in which the chiefe City is *Massouia*, wherein is made the best *Methergline*.

*Rivers:*

10 The chiefe and only River of this Country is *Vistula*.

*Government:*

11 This Kingdome of *Poland* is gouerned by one sole King, who doth not succeed, but is alwayes elected by the Nobility of the Land.

*Limits.*

1 **OF PRYSSIA.**  
P*Russia* is compassed on the West, with the River *Vistula*: on the East, with *Lituania*: on the South, with *Polenia*: and on the North, with *Mare Balticum*, and *Liunonia*.

*Quality:*

2 This Countrey is most famous for *Amber*, which is found on their Sea shore, scarce any where else to be seene.

It

It is also well stored with a kinde of Leather, which wee call Spruce leather.

3 The inhabitants of this place are much of the same Inhabitants: Nature as the Polonians are.

4 The chiefe City is Dantzike, seated vpon the Riuers City. Vistula.

5 The Gouvernement of this County is vnder a Duke, who doth subiect his power and himselfe vnto the King of Poland.

Of the Turkes Kingdome in Europe.

1 Vnder the Turcian Empire in Europe, is comprehended Limits. V all that lyeth betweene the borders of Epidaurus and Tanais, betweene Buda and Constantinople, and betweene the Euxine Sea and the bankes of Sauss: in which territory are comprehended many puissant Kingdommes.

2 The Turkes are great Souldiers, patient in labour, Inhabitants sparing in their foode, slaues vnto their Lord, great obseruers of their Lawes, and for the rest very inconstant. In the Lent they abstaine from meate in the day times, but take it out freely in the night. They acknowledge Christ not as the Sonne of God, but as a great Prophet. They derest Images, and will not be called Turkes, but Musulmani, which is as much as beleeuers of the truth. Their priuate houses are most base and vyle, whereas their publicke places are stately. They vse no tables, but eate their meate on the ground, sitting after the fashion of Taylers vpon a Stall, and when they pisse, they doe it with bended knees. Magi.

3 There are comprehended vnder this vast gouernment such an infinite company of people; and so well ordered and brought vp, that one noteth these three things of them, which breed a terrorre vnto the whole World. The first is their multitudes of men vnconquerable: the next, their Military discipline vncorrupted: the last, Corhe and prouision store infinite.

4 The Prouinces or rather Kingdomes of this great Empire, are diuided into two parts: Into Dacia veteris, vnder which

which is comprehended *Bosnia, Seruie, Bulgaria, Valachia, and Moldavia*: and into *Grecia*, contained in which, are *Epirus, Macedonia, Thracia, Achaia, and Peloponesus*.

*Dacie.*

*Grecia.*

*Inhabitants.*

*Epirus.*

*Macedonia.*

*Thracia.*

*Achaia.*

*Peloponesus*

5 *Dacia vetus* little is extraordinary notable, and therefore I omit the description.

6 *Grecia* is limited on the West with the *Adriaticke Sea*: on the South with the *Mediterranean*: on the East, with the *Archipelago* and *Thracian Sea*.

7 The inhabitants of it are now very base, altogether ignorant of Arts, living and going in their apparrell after the *Turkish manner*.

8 The Prouinces as are before set downe, are first *Epirus*, in which *Scanderbege* liued, made famous by his worthy acts, he being called *the scourge of the Turkes*.

9 The next is *Macedonia*, for ever famosed, by the meanes of him never to be forgotten, *Alexander the great*, who reigned there, being conquerour of the world. In this Prouince is *Stagira*, the Countrey of *Aristotle*: and *Olympus*, that high reft Mountaine, aspiring aboue the middle region of the Ayre.

10 The next is *Romania or Thracia*, a very barren place, in which stands the great City of *Constantinople*, wherein the *Turke* doth alwayes keepe his Court, this City is very populous, containing in it (as some write) 700000. soules.

11 The fourth Prouince is *Achaia*, famous for the most learned Vniuersity which was in it, called *Athens*, once the nurse of all the witty and best Poets, the Mother and bringer vp of all eloquent and heart winning Rhetoricians: and in generall, it was the very heart and soule of humane Arts and Learning. In this Prouince is *Pernassus* and *Hesilicon*, consecrated to the *Muses* by all ancient Poets.

12 The fift and last is *Peloponesus* or *Morea*, in whose *Istmus* or entrance stands that once goodly City *Corinth*: which many booke doe much mention. Further in the Prouince stands *Lacedemon*, not inferior vnto any of the rest in antiquity.

13 This *Grecia* (as is before sayd) is vnder the *Turke*, *Government* who for money suffers all religions there.

OF TRANSILVANIA.

Transiluania (so called, by reason of the great Woods which compasse it) is limited on the West, with *Hungary*: and part of the Riuers *Tibiscus*: on the North with *Poland*, and the great mountaine *Carpothus*. on the East with *Moldavia*: and on the South, with *Valachia Cisalpina*.

2 The fruitfulness of this kingdome is very much, hauing horses whose manes swaeee the earth: and Falchons, two *Quality*: of which will kill an Eagle or Swanne. There is also great store of Mines, and in some riuers are found lumps of Gold, which weigh a pound weight.

3 The inhabitants of this Countrey are very stubborne, *Inhabitants* slothfull, and vntractable, following the Religion of the Greeke Church, reading from the right hand vnto the left, and swearing alwayes by *Jupiter* and *Venus*, according vnto the old manner of the *Ethnicks*.

4 The chiefe City (where the King holdeth his residence) is *Alba Giulia*.

5 In this Kingdome is the Prouince of *Zeckland*, gouerned after the order of the *Heluetians*. *Prouinces*:

The chiefe riuers are *Saluata* and *Rockle*, both which are *Riuers*: disburdened into *Danubius*.

7 This *Transiluania* is gouerned by a Christian Prince, *Government* who once paid tribute vnto the *Turke*, but now doth War against him.

OF LITVANIA.

Lituania is bounded on the West with *Polonia*, on the South with *Podolia*, on the East with *Muscouia*, and on the North with *Liuonia*. *Limits*:

2 There is little to be spoken of this Countrey, onely that in it there is great store of Pitch, and Timber plankes, *Quality*: whereof they build many Ships.

3 The inhabitants of it liue after the manner of the *Polonians* *Inhabitants*

Cities.

4 The Metropolitan City where the Prince doth keepe his Court, is *Vilna*.

Government

5 This Kingdome is gouerned by a Duke, but subiect vnto the King of *Poland*.

Limits.

*L*ituania is limited on the West, with *Mare Balticum*, or *Sinus Venedicus*, on the East with the River *Narus*, the Lake *Bribas*, and part of *Mosconia*, on the South with *Lituania* and *Prussia*: and on the North with *Sinus Finicus*.

Inhabitāts.

2 The inhabitants of this Country are for the most part all Christians: and the women doe thinke so well of themselves, that in comparison of their owne beauties they discommend all others.

Quality.

3 The riches of it are chiefly *Corne* and *Horses*, they haue also in their Woods wilde beasts of an extraordinary strength.

Riuers.

4 The chiefe Cities are first *Riga*, seated vpon the Riuere *Daina*: the next is *Rivalia*, neare vnto the *Baltische* See the last is *Derpt*.

5 The notedst Riuers are two, the one riuere *Einbecke*, which (at the very mouth where it doth disburden it selfe into the Sea) doth fall such a heighth, that it roareth, making the horriblest and horridest noise, that it deafeneth the eares of the inhabitants neare adioyning, like to those which dwell neare vnto the *Cataracts* of *Nile*: the other riuere is *Duina*.

Government

6 This Kingdome is a distract gouernment, subiect vnto many Princes, as the King of *Poland*, *Denmake*, *Swecia*, and the Emperour of *Mosconia*.

## OF SCANDIA.

Limits.

*Scandia* is a Peninsula, (that is almost an Iland) environed on the North, with the frozen *Ocean*: on the East, with *Mare Balticum*, *Sinus Finicus*, and *Sinus Bodiens*: on the South with *Sinus Codanus*: and on the West with the *gulf Ocean*.

2 This

2 This great Countrey in the North part is very barren: *Quality.*  
but towards the South, there is great store of Corne, Sale,  
Horses, and Mines both of Siluer, Iron, and Lead.

3 The inhabitants of it are very strong, pertuerse, vtlear- *Inhabitants.*  
ned, and much addicted vnto Sorceries and witchcrafts:

4 This Scandia is diuided into two great Kingdome, *Divisions.*  
Noruegia and Swecia.

## OF NORVEGIA OR NORWAY.

5 Noruegia is bounded on the West, North, and South *Limits.*  
with the maine Ocean, and on the East with the Do-  
frine mountaines.

6 The inhabitants of this Kingdome are simple men, gi- *Inhabitants.*  
uen much vnto Hospitality, and abhorring Theeuyry or any  
such courses.

7 The chiefe riches of this Countrey are Cables, Mastes, *Quality.*  
and such like furniture for Shipping, there is also great store  
of dried fish, which they eate in steed of bread.

8 The Metropolitane City is *Nidroso*, there is another *City.*  
City called *Bergen*, one of the great Maite Townes of  
Christendome.

9 This kingdom is subiect vnto the crowne of Denmark. *Government*

## OF SWEVIA OR SWEDEN.

SWenia is limited on the West with the Dofrine Moun-  
taines, and on the other parts with the Sea, vntesse it be *Limits.*  
where it is ioyned vnto *Moscovia* by a little *Istmus*.

11 This Kingdome is so fertill and fruitfull, that it is by *Quality.*  
some tearemed a most heauenly Land, abounding in so much  
provision; that it is a hard thing to see a Begger amongst  
them: They digge pure Siluer out of the earth, and they  
haue great store of Wolues, which passing ouer a straite in  
the Sea, are with the extreame cold blinded:

12 The inhabitants of this Region are agreeable much *Inhabitants.*  
in disposition and quality vnto the *Noruegians*: they liue ve-  
ry long, for it is no maruaile with them to see one a hug-  
gred and forty yeares of age.

City:

13 The chiefe City is *Stockholme* or *Holmia*, in which the King doth alwayes keepe his Court.

Prouinces:

14 The Prouinces of most note, are first, *Goteland* (qua-  
si *Good land*) the next is *Finneland* (qua-*Fineland*) in both  
which is plenty almost of all things: the other Prouinces  
are *Bodia*, *Scrikfinnia*, and *Biarmia*, the inhabitants of which  
are much addicted vnto witch-craft.

Gouernement

15 This Kingdome of *Swenia* is subiect onely vnto one  
King, whom they call the *Duke of Sweiia*.

### THE COUNTRY OF RYSSIA, OR MOSCOVIA.

Limits.

*Ryssia* is part in *Europe*, and part in *Asia*, limited on the  
West with *Liunia*, and *Scandia*, on the North with  
*Mare Glaciale*, or the *Frozen Ocean*, on the East with the  
Riuers *Oby*, the Lake of *Kataio* and *Tartary*, and on the South  
with *Lituania*.

Quality.

2 The riches of this Empire wherein it chiefly excels  
are most rich Furses, (as *Sables*, *Martins*, white *Foxe*, and  
such like) It hath also in it much *Corne*, *Fruits*, and *Cattell*.  
The ayre in these parts is so cold in the Winter, and the  
frosts so great, that if a man cast vp water into the ayre, it  
will freeze before it fall downe, and many times it is so ve-  
hement, that if any man goe abroad, he shall be almost sti-  
fled through the condensating of his breath.

Inhabitants

3 The inhabitants of this Countrey are very barbarous,  
perfidious, contentious, and most prone vnto any contumelious  
behaviour: They are altogether ignorant and vnlearned,  
which is the occasion that they say, *God and their Em-  
perour knoweth all things*. The baser sort of people doe al-  
wayes breake the Sabbath, saying, *That it is onely for Gen-  
tlemen to celebrate that day*. They are also very supersti-  
tious, hauing many foolish Ceremonies, and absurd  
solemnities, as the consecrating of Rivers once in a yeere,  
the burying of their Dead with a paire of shooes on  
their feete, and a Staffe in one hand, signifying a  
great iourney which they haue to goe: and a Letter  
in

in the other vnto S. Nicholas, for their readier admission into heauen.

4 The cheife and most noted places of this mighty Region, are first *Musco*, the Metropolitan City, in which the Emperour doth continually keepe his Court: The next is *Persia*, in which they eate the flesh of Stagges in stead of bread: And the last is *Rhezan*, in which there is such plenty of graine, that the eares of corne do grow so thick together, that no Horse can beate it downe, nor Larke or Quaile passe through it.

5 The most famous riuers, are first *Dnina*, (quasi *twagna*) called so of two riuers which meeet together. The next is *Riuers* *Boristines* or *Neiper*, and the last is *Tanais*.

6 This large Empire is onely subiect to the Emperor of it. *Gouvernement*

### CHAP. III.

#### Of the European Islands.

**I**therto haue I wandred all about the great continent of *Europe*, now followeth the Ilands belonging thereto.

2 The European Islands are diuided into three parts: into those which are in the Westerne Ocean, into those which are in the Mediterranean Sea, and into those which are contained within the *Archipelago*, or *Mare Aegaeum*.

3 The chiefe Ilands which are contained in the West Ocean are seuen, *Grocland*, *Groinland*, *Island*, *Freesland*, *Ireland*, *Great Brittaine*, and the *Azores*.

4 *Grocland* is an Iland which few Geographers mention, and therefore no certainty can be spoken of it. *Grocland.*

5 *Groinland* (quasi *Greeneland*) is a Country wherein there are great store of Cattell, which causeth Butter and *Groinland*. Cheeke to be very plentifull in it: the inhabitants are for the most part witches, dwelling in *Caves* and *Dyppes*.

OF

6. *LAND OF ISLAND.*

Island:

**I**sland is an Iland barren of graine, having no Ttees in it, vnlesse it be Byrch and Juniper: From this Iland commeth the best Ling, called of vs *Island Ling*. In this Countrey is also a mountaine called *Hucklefort*, alwayes vomiting forth flames of fire: the inhabitants of which doe conceite thereof, a most peeuiish and erroneous opinion, that it is Purgatory. This Iland (as *Ortelius affirmes*) is vnder the King of Denmarke, but others make it subiect vnto the Swedian Crowne.

7. *LAND OF FRISLAND.*

Frisland.

**F**risland doth abound with very great store of fish, and was wont by reason of the often sayling thither of *Englis*, to be called *the westernne England*: this Iland is vnder the crowne of Denmarke.

8. *OF IRELAND.*

Ireland.

**I**reland is a very watrish Countrey, and full of boggs, yet seated in a most temperate and pleasant ayre, admitting no venemous thing in it, it doth most abound in Horses and cattell. The inhabitants of this Kingdome are for the most part very beautifull, active, and somewhat superstitious, affecting nothing so much as slothfulnesse. *Magi*. The chiefe City is *Dubline*, wherein ther~~e~~ is an Vniuersity.

The most noted things of this Ile, are first the Lake *Erno*, now famous for her past infamy, in which you may see the tops of houses and Churches. The next is the Lake of *Armagh*, into which if a long Staffe be thrust downe vnto the bottome, that part which is in the water, will turne into a whetstone, and that part which is in the mudde into Iron. *Magin*.

The *Hybrides* belong vnto this Iland, being in number 44. the inhabitants of which are called *Redshankes*.

This Region belongeth vnto the Cowne of *England*, by whom it is kept in good subiection.

OF GREAT BRITTAINE.

**B**rittaine is diuided into 2 parts, *England* and *Scotland*. *Brittaine*. *England* is separated from *Scotland*, by the Riuers *Tweede*, and the Riuers *Salway*.

This rich Diamond set in the ring of the world, nurse of the most valiant, wise, and victorious men, doth almost with all things flourish: But especially with such things as this verse that followeth, sheweth.

*Anglia Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fama, Laua.*

This part of the Ile was commonly in the time of King *HENRY* the third, *Putens inexhaustus*, a well that never would be drawned dry: and is now tearmed by the *French*, a *Paradise for Wines*, a *Purgatory for Seruants*, and a *Hell for Horses*.

*Scotland* lyeth in the North part of this Iland: the Inhabitants of which are very Warlike.

The cheife City is *Edesbourge*, neere vnto which is a fountaine that carieth an oyle, which being not taken off, doth not increase: being taken off doth not diminish.

Many other strange things there are in this place, as in *Lenox* there is a Lake called *Loumond*, wherein fishes liue without finnes: and in which the waues are sometimes most boistrouis in the calmest weather, most milde in the most tempestuous weather: In this Lake there is also a fruitfull Iland which flateth vp and downe vpon the water. In this Province of *Coile* there is a stone not aboue 13 foote in height, which if a Canon be shot of on the one side, he which is one the other cannot heare it.

The Apendices which belong vnto both *England* and *Scotland*, are first the *Orcades*, being in number 30, the inhabitants of which are great drinkers, but no drunkards.

The next is the Ile of *Man*, wherein is the mountaine *Schesil*, vpon whose top if any one stand, he may discerne both *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Many other little Islands there are, all which with the rest are subiect vnto the

IN S V L A E AZORES.

10 **T**HE Azores, or Canary Islands, are seuen, from whence commeth great store of Woade and Canary Wines.

11 The chiefe and most renowned Islands in all old Writers of the Medeterraneen Sea, are nine: *Insulae Baliares, Corsica, Sardinia, Scicily, Malta, Corsyra, Ischia, Zazinthus, and Candia*

IN S V L A E BALIORES.

**I**nsulae Baliares. 12 **I**nsula Baliares are diuided into *Maiorica*, in which *Rai-  
nundus Lullius* that excellent Scholler liued, and into *Minorica*. The inhabitants of both which, are very strong and expert slingers.

C O R S I C A.

13 **C**orsica is a land which doth produce Horses of a fierce nature, and Hounds of a wonderfull bignesse. The inhabitants of this Ile are very rude and vnciuill.

S A R D I N I A.

14 **S**ardinia (famous for the occasion of that great warre betwixt *Carthage* and *Rome*) is now subiecte vnto the King of Spaine.

The chiefe and Metropolitan City is *Cagliari*, seated vpon a high mountaine.

In this Country there is a Beast called *Mufiuno*, of whose skinne is made a Leather called *Cordian*, or as we term it, *Spanish Leather*. There is also an hearbe which if any one eat, it will enforce him to laugh till he dye, from whence commeth the Prouerbe, *Risus Sardonicus*.

D E S C I C I L I A.

15 **S**cicily is a land whose inhabitants are very good Soldiers, desirous much of honour, and wherein is, and haue bin many excellent Schollers, such as were *En-*  
*clide,*

distinct from  
the Azores.  
as for  
shees.

Corsica.

Sardinia.

Scicily.

elide, Archimedes, Diodorus Siculus, and many others.

This Countrey is very fertill and fruitfull, abounding so much in Corne, that it was once called *Horeum Romano-rum*, the Store-house of the Romans.

In this Ile is also the Mountaine *Aetna*, at whose top there are (as it were) two Furnaces with tunnels, out of which ascend continually flames of fire, throwing out sometimes such store of ashes, and peeces of stones, that it doth greatly indanger the Townes for many miles there about. This is the Mountaine where the Poet feigneth to be the shop of *Vulcan*, where the *Cyclops* did frame Thunder-boulets for *Jupiter*. This is the Mountaine into whose vast gaping mouth *Empedocles* did cast himselfe. And this is the Mountaine where some of the irreligious, Hereticall, and besotted Papists imagine to be Purgatory. The chiefe City of this Ile is now *Palermo*, before time *Siracusa*, in which liued *Archimedes*, that famous Engine-maker of the world, who as it is written of him, would by burning Glasses set Ships on fire sayling in the Sea. Belonging to this are other, called the *Vulcanian Islands*.

This Sicilie is now subiect vnto the King of Spaine.

### M A L T A.

**M**alta is most famous for the farre-famed order of the Knights of *Jerusalem*, who haue oftentimes repelled and put to flight great armies of the *Turkes*, which haue besieged it. This is the Countrey where Saint *Paul* being cast vp after his shipwracke, had a Viper hanging on his hand, and did him no hurt. The chiefe City is *Malta*, wherein the Women are beautifull, but hate company, neuer going abroad vntesse they be couered.

*Palermo not  
srood the same  
cuya, only th  
for Palermo  
From entour of  
Siracusa by the  
Chynus.*

*Malta.*

### C O R C I C A.

**C**orcyra is an Iland flourishing with Wine, Waxe, and Oyle. In it is also great store of wilde fowle, and Beasts, wherewith the inhabitants doe very much (with

*Corcyra.*

pleasure and pastime in chasing them) recreate themselves. The chiefe City in it is called *Corfu*, wherein both men and women are excellent Swimmers. This Ile is subiect vnto the Seigniory of *Venice*, who doth defend it very well from the *Turke*.

## ISCHIA.

Ischia.

8 **I**schia (the chiefe of 18 Ilands lying in the Gulfe of *Naples*, begirt round with rockes and high mountaines) hath in it great store of *Hares*, *Conies*, and other wilde beasts.

The chiefe City is *Ischia*, which in the yeare 1301. was like to be burned with a fire that did run along in the earth, by reason of the vaines of Brimstone. In this Ile it is also reported that there is a Fountaine neare vnto the Premonitory of *Saint Angel*, which is so hot, that it will in a short time boyle any flesh or fish that is put into it.

## AZINTHVS.

Zazinthus.

9 **A**zinthus is an Iland wher English Merchants doe very much traffike, for the extraordinary store of *Currants* which are there. In this Ile the inhabitants doe speake *Greke*, and are subiect vnto the *Venetians*.

## CANDIA.

Crete.

labyrinth.

10 **C**andy is an Iland famosed by the intricate Laborinth which was in it, built by *Dedalus*: and which *Theseus* entred, and killed the *Minotaurs*, which were kept in it by the helpe of *Ariadne*, who gaue him a bottoine of threed to guide him.

In this Ile there is very much *Suger*, *Candy*, and *Muscadine* in such plenty, that there is yeerely transported into other Countreyes 12000. Buts.

The inhabitants of this place doe not affect labour, never vsing any manfull exercise, but given vnto many vices, especially lying: of which the *Proliete*, *Cretenfe Mendacium*, & *Cretisandum est cum Cretenibus*. And *Epimimides* the Heathen Poet noteth of them, that they are alwayes great liers, dull beasts, slow bellies.

The

The chiefe City of it is *Candy*, inhabited much with the *Venetians*.

Of the Islands in the *Ægean Sea*.

1 **T**HE Islands in the *Ægean Sea*, are all subiect vnto the tyrannicall *Turke*, and are diuided either into the *Cyclades*, which are fifty in number, lying towards the South; or into the *Sporades*, which are very many, lying towards the North.

2 Of the *Cyclades* little can be spoken, onely that in the Iland *Delos* stood the famous Oracle of *Apollo*, by so many writers made mention of: and that in *Ithaca* valiant *Ulysses* was borne:

*Cyclades.*

3 **S**PO R A D E S.

3 **T**HE *Sporades* are many, whereof the chiefe are first, *Sporades*. *Euboia*, at whose bankes the Sea doth ebbe and flow severall times in a day: which *Aristotle* on a time viewing, and being not able to giue a natural reason for it, desperately threw himselfe into it. The next is *Sciros*, the Countrey of *Achilles*. Then *Chios* the Countrey of the great *Physitian Hypocrates*. And the last of any note is *Pathmos*, the Iland where *Saint John* liued in banishment, and in which there is a dead hand, the nailes of it still growing, which as the *Grecians* say, was the hand of *Saint John*: But the *Turkes* affirme it to be the hand of one of their Prophets.

CHAP. 5.  
OF AFRICA.

Hereto haue I remained within the confines *Bounds.* of *Europe*, now succeedeth *Africa*.

1 *Africa*, (so called in *Greeke* of a *Æphrica*, a place without coldnesse) is limited on the West with the *Atlanticke Ocean*, on the North with *Mare Mediterraneum*, and on the South with the *Athiopike* waues, and on the East with the *Red Sea*.

2 This great part of the World, is for the most part full

of

of Desarts, very dry and sandy, having few Riuers, which is a great occasion that some parts are not habirable. It is also full of all strange beasts, as Elephants, Lyons, Leopards, Hypopotomos, Crocadiles, and such like: which caused this saying of *Pliny*, *Africa semper aliquid opportat noni.*

*Inhabitants.*

3 The inhabitants of it are generally very black, of countenance rude, barbarous, and of vnciuill behaviour, addicted to all sorts of Religion, of Gentiles, Iewes, Turkes, Christians, and such like.

*Riuers.*

4 The famous Riuers of this part, are first, *Nilus* which springeth out of the Mountaines of the Moone, as *Ptolemy* affirmes: but (as *Heroditus* sayes) out of a Lake called *Strabo*. The other Riuers are *Niger*, *Fluuius*, *Senega*, *Cambra*, *Cuama*, and *Spiritus sancti*. There is another Mountaine in Africa, called the Mountaine *Atlas*, from whence (as *Hondius* writeth in his Mappes) most of the Riuers haue their beginning.

*Division.*

5 The chiefe parts of Africa are seuen: *Barbary*, vnder which is comprehended *Mauritania*, *Tingitana*, and *Casariensis*, *Ptolami*: *Numedia*, or *Benedulgerid*: *Libia*, or *Sarra*: *Terra Nigritarum*: *Ethiopia superior*, or the Kingdome of the *Abisines*: *Ethiopia inferior*, and *Egypt*.

#### OF BARBARY.

*Bounds.*

1 *Barbary* is enuironed on the West with the *Atlanticke* Sea, on the North with *Mare Mediterranenm*, on the South with the great Mountaine *Atlas*, and on the East with *Egypt*.

*Quality.*

2 This Region doth abound with Oranges, Dates, Olives, Figges, and a certaine kinde of Goate, whose haire doth make a stiffe as fine as Silke.

*Inhabitants.*

3 The inhabitants of this Countrey are very faithfull in their promises, ambitious, greedy of wealth, and most iealous of their wifes.

*Prouinces.*

4 The chiefe Prouinces of this great Kingdome, are *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Tremisen*, *Tanis*, and *Barca Marmarica*.

5 *Morocco*,

5 *Morocco*, wherein the chiefe City is *Morocco*, the people of which doth alwaies keepe their beards shaued before they be married. There is also in this Prouince the Mountaine *Halemo*, in which there is so much Gold, that the inhabitants are at continuall strife for it.

6 The next Prouince is *Fez*, the chiefe and Metropolitan City of which is called *Fez*, being of a wonderfull greatness, hauing in it 700. Churches, one among the rest being of a mile and halfe in compasse. In this City are also two Colledges, wherein liue many Schollers.

7 The next Prouince is *Tremisen*, whose Metropolitan City is *Tremisen*, in it is also *Algera*, a great receptacle for Pirats.

8 The next is *Tunis*, in which is *Bona*, where Saint *Augustine* was Bishop, and where hee was borne. The chiefe and Metropolitan City is *Tunis*, not farre from the ruines of old *Carthage*.

9 The last Prouince is *Barca Marmarica*, full of great sandy places, and in which Islands is the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*.

10 This Kingdome of *Barbary* is a distracted government, *Fez* and *Morocco* being vnder the *Xeriffe*, and the other Prouinces vnder the *Turkes*.

#### OF *NVMIDIA*.

**N**umidia is bounded on the West with *Mare Atlantum*, on the North with the Mountaine *Atlas*, on the East with *Egypt*, & on the South with the Desarts of *Libia*. Limits.

This Countrey hath in it great plenty of Dates, and the Ayre is so holesome, that it admitteth neither Poxe nor Plague in it, but cureth any one that hath it.

3 The inhabitants are oftentimes blinded, by reason of the vnreasonable store of sand which is there, much of it being carried and blowed with the winde. They are also much addicted vnto Poetry.

4 The government of this Region is not vnder any sole King, but subiect vnto many free Gouernors.

of

## Bounds.

1 **L**ibia is limited on the West with *Gualata*, on the East with *Gaoga*, on the North with *Numidia*; and on the South with the kingdome of the *Negroes*.

## Inhabitants.

2 The inhabitants of this country are base minded, ill tured, and great theeuers: they live not subiect vnto any lawes. In this place were two of the *Sybils*, who prophesied of the comming of *Christ*.

3 This kingdome is full of Desarts, or which the chiefe are *Zanaga*, *ZueZiga*, *Tarsa*, *Lempia*, and *Berdos*.

## Bounds.

1 **T**He Kingdome of the *Nigers* is bounded on the West with the *Atlantike Sea*, on the East with the Kingdome of the *Abissines*, on the South with *Manicongo*, and on the North with *Libia*.

## Inhabitants.

2 The inhabitants of this Country are most barbarous people, *Gentiles*, and free from the *Plague* or *Poxe*.

## Prouinces.

3 In this great and large kingdome there are twenty ffe Prouinces, among which these things are chiefly to be noted. First is the Riuier *Niger*, which with a great invndation encreasing from the 15 of Iune, vntill 40 daies after, doth ouerflow a great part of the land: and in the like time it doth decrease againe. The next is the kingdome of *Canaga*, where in the King hath no certaine revenewes, but onely what his Nobles give him. The next *Tombatum*, where the king doth entertain a great company of learned men, and where the inhabitants doe spend their time in dancing & singing. The last is *Bornauum*, where the people haue neither proper names, children, nor wiues.

## Government.

4 This great Kingdome of the *Nigers* is gouerned by fourte Kings: the King of *Tombatum*, *Bornum*, *Gaoga*, and the King of *Gualatum*.

## Bounds.

1 **T**He Kingdome of the *Abissines* is limited on the North with *Ægypt*, on the South with the mountaines of the *Moore*, on the East with the *Red Sea*, and on the

Of the Kingdome of the *Abissines*.

the West with Manicongo, and the kingdome of the Nigers.

2 This Country is chiefly inricht with Oranges, Lemmons, and Citrens, which grow of themselues. There is also great store of Barley, Suger, and Honey. *Inhabitants*

3 The inhabitants of this Nation are generally vnguarded, base, idle: the better sort of them attirring themselues in the *Quality*: skinnes of Lyons, Tigers, and Linces. They feare a Smith as much as a Diuell: and at meate never use a table, cloth, or napkin. They alwayes (in any matter) sweare by the life of the King, whom they never see but thrice in a yeere, which is on *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Holy-Rood day*. They never baptise their Children before the fortieth day, and also circumcise both men and women.

4 This great Kingdome is gouerned by *Prester John*, *Gouernment* who hath vnder him 70 Kings; and whose colour is white, his subiects being all black. He draweth his pedigree from *Melecke*, the sonne of *Salomon*, and *Queene of the South*.

*Of Ethiopia inferior.*

1 *Ethiopia inferior* is euery where begirt with the Sea, *vn- Bounds.*

Ellesse it be towards the North, whete it is bounded from *Ethiopia superior*, with the Mountaines of the Moone.

2 The inhabitants of this Countrey are very Sauage, *Inhabitants* cruell, and for the most part great Idolaters, so much contemning Christianity, that in the Prouince of *Donos*, no man can marry vntill he hath killed twelve Christians.

3 The Prouinces of this Region are vnder 5. free Kings: *Prouinces*, The King of *Zanzibar*, *Monomotapa*, *Manicongo*, *Aians*, and *Gouern- and Carfraria*: of all which little can be spoken, onely that *ment.* in the *Monomotapa* there are *Amazons*, which ate more valiant then the men, and that the King thereof doth keepe for his guard 200. *Mastiff Dogges*.

*Of EGYPT.*

1 *Egypt* is limited on the West with *Barbary*, on the South with *Ethiopia superior*, on the East with the *Red Sea*, or *Bounds.* *Sinus Arabicus*, and on the North with *Mare Mediterraneum*.

2 As concerning the fruitfulness of this Country, these *Quality*: *Egypt* is the two

*Lataan.*

*Terra suis contenta bonis, non Indiga Mercis  
Aut Iouis, in solo tanta est fiducia Nilo.*

3 The inhabitants of this Kingdome are very active, liberal, giuen vnto feasting, somewhat superstitious, many of them Christians, but the greater part Mahometans.

*Inhabitants  
hat distant  
Cities.  
Memphis stand  
2 lidr of Nili  
ands on th east  
y for one de  
jubileonions.  
ight repair to  
beginning 10*

*Government*

4 The chiefe Cities are two, the first is *Caire*, once called *Memphis*, neare vnto which stands the *Piramides* of *Ægypt*, one of the seuen wonders of the world. The other is *Alexandria*, which was built by *Alexander the Great*, and wherein was the most famous Library of the World. This was the place also where *Ptolemy* tooke al his obseruations.

5 In this Kingdome was inuented Astronomy, Physicke, and writing on Paper: It was called *Papyrus* of the thing which it was made of, and in Latine *Charta*, of the place where it was inuented. *Hond.*

6 The Government of this once famous Region was heretofore vnder Kings, whom they commonly called *Pharaees*: but now belongeth to the truthe abhoring *Turke*.

## CHAP. 6.

### *Of the chiefe Islands in Africa.*

*Divisio[n].*



Hus much of the continent of *Africa*: now will I knitt vnto it the the description of the Islands.

1 The Islands of *Africa* are diuided into two parts: into those which are in the *Atalnticke Sea*, and into those which are in the *Æthiopicke Ocean*.

2 Those Islands which are in the *Atalnticke Sea* of note, are onely the *Canary Islands*, the *Gorgades*, and the *Island of S. Thomas*.

3 The *Canary* or *Fortunate Islands*, are 7. of which the chiefe is *Madera*, wherein there is great store of Suger, and *Canary Wine*. There is another which is called *Tanariffa*, wherein

*one of the  
but Canary.  
a pretty  
fro them.  
at least 7. besides: according to some 8.*

wherein is a Mountaine so high, that the inhabitants haue all their fresh water from a Cloud that droppeth there very fast, hanging about a tree.

4. The *Gorgades* are nine, all which are full of Goates, *Gorgades*, and subiect vnto the King of *spaine*.

5. The Illand of *Saint Thomas* lyeth directly vnder the *Æquator*, it is very plentifull of Suger, and a place vnto which the *Portugals* doe much resort.

*Of the Ilands in the Æthiopicke Sea.*

1. The Ilands of the *Æthiopicke Ocean*, are but two of any fame: *Magdagascar*, and *Zocotara*.

2. *Magdagascar*, or the Illand of *S. James*, is a Countrey whose inhabitants are very cruell and barbarous, <sup>Magda-</sup> *gascar*, in which there are great store of Elephants.

3. *Zocotara* is an Illand, in which the people are all *Chri-* *Zocotara*, *stians*, and dwell in Caves and great holes.

## CHAP. 7.

### OP ASIA.

**I**thereto haue I scorcht my selfe in the heate of *Africa*, now therefore of the temperate Continent of *Asia*. Limits.

1. *Asia* is in every place begirt with the Sea, vntesse it bee towards the Westerne parts, where it is limited from *Europe* with the Riuier *Tanais*, and a line directly drawne vnto the Port of *Saint Nicholas*. And from *Africa* with that *Istmus* betwixt the *Arabick* Gulfe, and the *Mediterranean* Sea.

2. This part of the World is farre more famous then any other: For here was the place where the Monarkes of the *Medes*, *Persians*, *Babylonians*, and *Asrians* flourished. Here was the place in which all the Acts and Monuments of the old *Testament*, and almost in the *New*, were accomplished. And here was, and is the place, where the Myracles of our *Sauiour* were done, for euer to be celebrated.

*Quality.*

3 The fruitfulness of this great Continent is very much, for it doth containe within it almost plenty of euery thing.

*Inhabitants.*

4 The inhabitants of it are generally very witty, for from hence sprang all the Scieaces which the Greekes haue learned of the Hebrewes.

*Rivers.*

5 The chiefe Riuers of *Asia*, are *Iaxartes*, *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, *Indus*, and *Ganges*.

*Divisio[n].*

6 Two other things there are in this part worthy to bee noted: First, is the Mountaine *Taurus*, which diuides whole *Asia* into two parts, being in length 5625. miles, and in breadth 375. Next is *Mare Caspium*, a Sea which hath no entercourse with any part of the Ocean.

*Divisio[n].*

7 This *Asia* is diuided into sixe great Gouernments, into that of *Moscouia*, in *Asia*, which I haue before described: Into *Turcia*, *Asiana*; *Tartary*, *Persia*, *India*, and *China*.

## O F T V R C I A I A S I A N A .

*Limis.*

1 Vnder the Turkes Empire in *Asia*, are comprehended *Natolia*, or *Asia minor*: *Turcomania*, *Syria*, or *Palestina*: and *Arabia*.

## O F N A T O L I A .

*Quality.*

2 *Natolia*, or *Asia minor*, is limited on the West with the Archipelago, on the South with the Mediterranean Sea, on the East with the riuer *Euphrates*, and on the North with *Pontus Euxinus*.

*Inhabitants.*

3 This Countrey is very fruitfull and temperate, but by reason of the Turkes tyranny, it lyeth very waste, and not inhabited. For in it may be seene the ruines of 4000. Townes and Cities.

*Prouincies.*

4 The inhabitants are most idle, lazy, and in Religion Mahometans. Once they were all Christians, for with them were the seuen Churches, which S. John in his *Apocalips* did write unto.

*Pontus &*

5 The chiefe Prouinces of *Natolia* are 8, *Pontus* and *Bithinia*: *Asia propria*, or *Sarrum*: *Licia*, *Pamphilia*, *Galatia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Cylicia*.

*Bithinia.*

6 In *Pontus* and *Bithinia* there are two famous Cities, the one

one called *Nice*, where the first generall Couficcill was held: the other was *Chalcedon*, wher the fourth was held. These Prouinces were once gouerned by *Mithidrates*, who was the first finder out of *Metridate*.

7 In *Asia propria*, or *Sarrum*, there are many things worthy the obseruation: as first, *Phrigia maior*, of which *Midas* was King: next *Phrigia minor*, wherein are to be seeñe the ruines of old *Troy*, and in which stands *Pergamus*, where *Gallen*, that famous Physitian was borne. In this Countrey also liued *Gordius*, who knit the knot which for the intricatenesse thereof was called *Nodus Gordianus*. The next is *Lidia*, in which liued rich King *Cræsus*. The next is *Ionia*, wherein stands that famous City *Ephesus*, most renowned for the great Temple of *Diana* which was in it, accounted to be one of the wonders of the World. This is also one of the seuen Cities which Saint *John* in the *Reuelation* wrote vnto, and vnto which Saint *Paul* did direct one of his Epistles. In this Prouince is also *Smirna*, another of the seuen Cities, and in which *Policarpus* (that was Bishop there) liued, who sometimes had beene Scholler vnto S. *John* the Euangelist. The next is *Halicarnassus*, wherein *Dionisius* and *Heroditus*; those famous Historiographers liued. The last of any fame, is the riuver *Meandrus*, which hath 600 turnings.

8 In *Licia* little is to be noted, only that there stands some *Licia*. ruines of the Temple of *Apollo*, and that S. *Nicholas* liued there.

9 In *Pamphilia* stands the City of *Selencia*, built by *Seleucus*, one of the foure great successours of *Alexander*. *Pamphilia*.

10 In *Galatia* were the people vnto whom Saint *Paul* *Galatia*. write one of his Epistles: And this also is one of the Provinces, where the *Iewes* were dispersed.

11 In *Cappadocia* is that flourishing City of *Trepizond*, *Capadocia*. which in times past was a City Imperiall.

12 In *Cilicia* is the City *Tarsus*, where Saint *Paul* was *Cilicia*. borne, and vnto which *Ionas* fled, when hee was communed to goe vnto *Niniuy*.

*Armenia  
the less.*

13 The last Prouince is *Armenia minor*, in which there is great store of Oyle, and excellent Wine.

*OF TURCOMANIA.*

*Limits.*

14 *Turcomania*, or *Armenia maior*, is bounded on the West with the Riuers *Euphrates* and *Pontus Euxinus*, on the South with *Mesopotamia*, on the East with *Media*, and *Mare Caspium*, and on the North with part of *Tartaria*.

*Inhabitants.*

15 The inhabitants of this Region, are great robbers, liuing after the maner of the basest sort of *Tartars*, that is, vnder tents, going from one place vnto another in cōpanies.

*Provinces:*

16 The chiefe Prouinces are two, the first is *Georgia*, seated on the bankes of the *Caspian Sea*, wherein the inhabitants do chiefly worship Saint *George*: The other is *Colchis*, from whence *Iason* did fetch the Goulden Fleece.

17 In this *Turcomania*, the thing which is most famous, is that the Arke of *Noe* did first rest it selfe vpon the Mountaines of *Armenia*, now called *Noha montes*.

*Of Syria, or Palestina.*

*Limits.*

*Syria*, *Palestine*, or the *Holy land* is limited on the West with *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the South with *Arabia*, on the East with *Mesopotamia*, and on the North with the mountaine *Libanus*. This Countrey is in compass 200 miles.

*Inhabitants.*

18 The inhabitants of it were once so many, that it did containe in it 30 Kings, and when *David* did command the people to be numbred, there were found 1300000. fighting men. But at this time there are very few, and those Christians of every sect and Saracens.

*Quality.*

19 The fruitfulness of this Kingdome doth chiefly consist of Wines, whose Grapes doe grow in such abundance, that they are gathered thrice in a yeare: They haue also great store of Apples and Lemons.

*Provinces:*

*Gallilee.*

20 The Prouinces which this Region is diuided into, are four, *Gallilee*, *Samaria*, *Iudea*, and *Idumia*.

21 *Gallilee* is diuided into the higher and lower. In the higher is *Phinicia*, vnder which is comprehended *Tire* and *Sidon*,

*Sidon.* In the lower is *Nazareth*, where Christ was borne: and in it is also the Mountaine *Tabar*, where our Saviour was transfigured.

23 In the Prouince of *Samaria*, stood that great City *Samaria*, of *Samaria*, the ruines of which are yet to be seene: and not farre from thence the City *Sichar*, where Christ desired water of a certaine woman.

24 In the Prouince of *Iudea* stood the famous City of *Indea*. the world called *Ierusalem*, where the Sepulchre of Christ is to be seene: and not faire from thence stood *Bethlaem*, where he was borne. There is also in this Prouince an herbe called *Bachara*, whose colour is like vnto a flame, and in the euening shineth like vnto a Sunne-beame, which if any one come to plucke it vp, it will wag from him, vntill the vrine of a woeman be sprinkled on it. *Iosephus de Bello Iudaico, Lib 7.*

25 The chiefe Riuers and Lakes of these Prouinces, are *Riuers*: four. The first is *Iordan*, which springeth out of the mountaine *Libanus*, so called of *Ior* and *Dan*, two riuers which meete together. The second is the Lake of *Gallilie*. The third is the Lake of *Genezareth* or *Tiberia*, famous for our Sauiours sailing in it. The fourth and last is *Mare Mortuum*, or the Dead Sea, into which *Iordan* is disburdened. At the top of this Lake swimmeth Pitch and Brimstone, from whence reaketh such a stinking mist, that it killeth all the birds that fly ouer it, and maketh the Apples that grow by it, being faire in shew, very rotten. Moreouer, the water is of that nature, that if an Oxe were throwne in with his feet bound, he will not sinke. *Iosephus Solinus, 48 Chap.*

#### O F A R A B I A.

*Arabia* is encompassed on the West with the Red Sea, on the South with the maine Ocean, on the East with *Sinu Persicus*, and on the North with *Syria*, and *Mesopotamia*. *Limits.*

27 It is divided in othree parts, into *Arabia Deserta*, *Pe* *Dinision*, *trose*, and *Fælix*.

28 In *Arabia Deserta* nothing is worth the obseruine,  
but

but that it was the place where God did keepe the children of Israell for the space of 40 yeares, feeding them with Manna from Heauen.

26 Of Arabia Petrosa, little can be spoken, onely that there stands the Mountaine Siuay, where God gaue the Tables of the Law vnto Moses.

30 Arabia Fælix, is one of the most fruitfullest Countries in the world, hauing in it Franchincense, mirhe, and most pretious Balmes, which are in no other places to bee found.

31 The chiefe City is Medina, where Mahomet was intombed in an yron Coffin, which being carried into a Temple, the roofe whereof was made of Adamant, is attracted vnto the toppe of the Vault, and there hangeth, being supported by nothing.

32 The inhabitants of this Region, are superstitious, and *Inhabitants.* in all their doings very vnconstant. They are in their Religion Mahometans. And as we reckon our time from the yeare of our Lord, so they from the time of Mahomet, whose comming they haue long expected: saying, there were three great Prophets, Moses, Christ, and Mahomet. And as the Doctrine of Moses was bettered by Christ, so was the Doctrine of Christ mended by Mahomet.

Thus much concerning the Turkes Dominions in Asia.

#### OF TARTARIA.

*Limits.*

Tartaria is limmited on the North with the Scithian Sea, on the East with the East Ocean, on the South with the Indies, and the Wall of China, and on the West with Mosconia, and Sarmatia.

*Inuentions.*

2 The inhabitants of this Countrey are of a meane stature, large in the shoulders, broad in the face, hauing flat Noses, and long Bearded. They marry as many wives as they will, liuing abroad in Tents made of the skinnes of Beasts: thinking it a great happinesse, if they remaine in one place longer then the pastures haue meate for their Cattell. They eate the raw fleshe of Horses, onely a little scorcht in the

the Sunne, not respecting how they were killed, or what diseases they died of. When they thirst, they let their Horses blood, and then sucke till they bee satisfied. They cannot abide Hogges flesh. And for their Religion, they are both Pagans and Sarcaens.

3 The chiefe Prouinces of Tartary are fие, *Tartaria minor*, *Tartaria Asiatica*, *Tartaria antiqua*, *Zagathay*, or *Scithia intra Imaum montem*, *Caithaia*, or *Scithia extra Imaum montem*.

4 In Tartary the leſſe, is *Horda Precopenſum*, which liue in the fields about *Pontus Euxinus*, *Meotis Palus*, and about *Tanica Chersonesus*. These are all ſubieet vnto the Turke.

5 In *Tartaria Asiatica*, lying betweene the Riuers *Tanais* and the *Caspian Sea*, are many *Hordes*, among the which the chiefe are *Harada Astinchancis*, and *Casanensis*, both being ſubieet vnto the *Mojcouite*.

6 In *Tartaria antiqua*, are the Kingdomes of *Gogge* and *Magogge*, from whence the *Tartares* firſt had their beginning, and from whence came King *Tabor*.

7 In *Zargathay*, or *Scithia intra Imaum montem*, is *Samar-*  
*chand*, lying betweene the River *Iaxartes* and *Oxus*, where *Tamburline* liued, that went into the field againſt *Baazeth* the Turke, with ſeven hundred thouſand *Tartares*.

The chiefe and Metropolitane City of it is *Richend*, a place of great traffickc.

8 In *Cathaya*, or *Scithia extra maum montem*, is the Ci-  
ty of *Cambalon*, the chiefe ſeate of the Great *Cham*, being in compaſſe twenty fourie miles. In this part also is the Mountaine *Altay*, where they intombe alwayes the bo-  
dy of their Great *Cham*, which while they carry the dead corpes vnto the Mountaine, they kill all they meeete, and bid them goe and ſerve their Maiftre in another world.

9 This part of *Tartary*, or *Cathaya exira Imaum mon-  
tem*, is governed onely by one, who is called the Great *Cham*, whose word ſtands for a law, and is lord of his ſub-  
iects, *Filius Dei*, *Vmbra Dei*, & *Animam Dei*. *Gouvernement*

## O F P E R S I A.

## Limits.

1 P E R S I A is limited on the West with *Sinus Persicus*, on the North with *Mare Caspium*, and the riuers *Oxus*, on the South with the maine Ocean, and on the East with *Indus Fluminis*.

## Quality.

2 This mighty Region hath in it great store of mettals and precious stones, as much flourishing in faire Rivers and Lakes, as poore in Fruits, hauing no trees but onely Palmes.

## Inhabitants.

3 The inhabitants of this Kingdome are very courteous, affecting Hospitality, addicted much vnto Poetry and Physike, and among whom Nobility is highly esteemed. They are of Religion for the most part Mahometans, but such as the Turkes call Scismatiques.

## Prouinces.

4 The Prouinces of this great Gouvernement are sixteeene, *Mesopotamia*, *Assiria*, *Chaldea*, *Susiana*, *Parsus*, *Germanya*, *Parthia*, *Hyrcania*, *Gedrosia*, *Drangiana*, *Aria*, *Margiana*, *Aracoosa*, *Parayomissus*, and *Brachana*.

*Mesopotamia.* *Mesopotamia*, *quasi mesopotamos*, lieth betweene the Riuers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, in which some thinke, stood the terrestiall Paradise, and that from hence came the Wise men, which brought Presents vnto Christ, being guided by a Starre. This Countrey is now subiect vnto the Turke.

*Assiria.*

*Assiria* is very famous for the great City *Niniuy* which stood in it, vnto which *Ionas* was commanded by God to goe and preach. This is also subiect vnto the Turke.

*Chaldea.*

7 *Chaldea* is renowned for that great City of *Babylon*, one of the seuen wonders of the world, and from whence came the confision of tongues. Here was that famous *Britheas*, the fift *Sybil*, that prophesied of the comming of Christ.

8 Of the other Prouinces nothing I finde worth the noting, and therefore omit them.

9 The chiefe and Metropolitan City, is *Persopolis*, seated vpon the Riuer *Bindimire*.

10 This Kingdome of Persia is governed by one whom they call the *Sophy*.

## Of the East Indies.

1 **I**ndia Orientalis, or the East Indies, is bounded on the *Limis.*  
West with the River Indus, on the North with the  
Mountaine Taurus, on the East with China, and on the  
South with the maine Ocean.

2 This Countrey doth exceede any other in fruit, which *Quality* is gathered there twice in a yea. There are also such a huge kinde of Mastiffe Dogges, that for strength they are able to contend with Lyons. There are great store of Elephants, white Apes, Camels, Dragons, and an innumerable company of Serpents, which are as big as any man, the inhabitants eating them as commonly as we doe any meat.

3 The inhabitants are a mixt sort of people, being *Inhabitatis* Persians, Scithians, Arabians, Hebrewes, and some Christians. They are commonly ingenious, much inclined vnto all Sciences. They adore one sole God, which they paint with three heads, but cannot giue a reason for it.

4 India is diuided into two parts, *India infra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*.

## De India within Ganges.

5 **I**ndia *intra Gangem*, is euironed on the West with the River Indus, on the South with the maine Ocean, on the *Limis.* East with Sinus Bengale, and the River Ganges, and on the North with part of the Mountaine Taurus.

6 This part is diuided into forty seuen Kingdome, a *Provinces* among which there are onely five of any note, Cambaia, Decan, Malabar, Nasiga, and Delly.

7 In the Kingdome of Cambaia, the people are so ceremonious and superstitious, that they will not eate any thing that hath had life in it. They are great idolaters, living in due obseruance of their King, who is a most valiant Prince. The chiefe City is Cambaia, wherein if any one dye, they presently burne his body, that it may dissolve into his proper elements. *Hondius in tabulis.*

8 Decan is a Kingdome made famous by the Portugals, which lye continually in the great City of Goa. *Not Decan.*

farre from this City is a place, which if the hones of any Beast be cast, they will take roote and grow vp out of the ground. *Hugo a Linschotten in cap. 61. of the description of the Indies.*

*Malabar.*

9 In *Malabar* stands the *City Calicute*, the inhabitants of which doe worship the *Diuell*: the King of it is titled by his Subiects *Samori*, which signifieth God on earth. They are very skilfull Souldiers, vsing when they goe vnto Warre, to tye vnto the hilts of their Swords Shingles of *Copper*, or *Siluer*, the sound whereof in steed of *Trumpets* and *Drummes* encourageth them vnto fight. By the law of their *Conntry* they may not marry, bnt are allowed women in common.

*Narsinga.*

10 *Narsinga* is a land fruitfull in eucry thing, vntesse it be *Horses*. The chiefe City in it is *Bisnager*, in which the people when they dye are buried: and if they were marryed, their Wives doe come and leape into the fire, willing to dye with them.

*Delly.*

11 The last is the Kingdome of *Delly*, in which the chiefe and Metropolitan City is *Delly*, where the great *Mogor* doth alwayes keepe his Court.

*Government*

12 The government of all these Kingdomes are vnto the gret *Mogor*, vntesse it be *Narsinga*, and *Calicute*, which haue free *Princes*.

*Limits.*

13 *India extra Gangeum*, is limited on the West with *Sinns Bengala*, and the Riuers *Ganges*, on the South with the maine Sea, on the East with part of *China*, and the East Sea, and on the North with part of the Mountaine *Taurus*.

*Prouinces.*

14 The chiefe Prouinces of this part of the *Indies* are three, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Chauchinchina*.

*Pegu.*

In *Pegu* there are most beautifull Parrats, and great store of ciuet Cats. The chiefe City is *Pegu*.

*Siam.*

15 In *Siam* there are many Schooles, the inhabitants wherof are great idolaters, worshiping the higher Elementis: And when any one dieth with them, they will not bury them

them in the earth, but hang them vp in the aise, rather wishing the Birdes which are heauenly, to eate them, then the Wormes which are earthly to touch them. In this Province is also *Comboia*, the people of which do thinke themselves and all other men to bee of the same nature that brute beasts are. *Hondius.*

17 In *Chauchinghina* there is great store of gold, silver, *Chauchinghina* and Purceline, of which the Purceline dishes are made. *china.*

The inhabitanſe in many places of this Countrey, are *Anthropophagi*, or men eaters.

18 This part of the Indies was once governed by the *Gouverment*. King of *Paga*, and *Siam*, but now is brought in subiection vnto one ſole King, who is King of *Barma*, keeping his Court in the City of *Orta*, in which are contained 200000. Citizens.

### O F C H I N A.

1 *China* is bounded on the West with the *India*, and the *Limits*.  
*Riuier Cauan*, on the South with *Chauchinghina*, on the East with the East Ocean, and on the North with a *river* of 600 miles in length, which defends it from the invation of the *Tartares*.

2 This Kingdome is not onely held to be the chief of *Asia*, but of all the World, being ſo fertill, that it doth both yeeld what is ſitting for humane life, and whatſoever the delicate and effeminate appetite of man may lall after.

3 The inhabitants of it are very witty, politick, great Mathematicians, conceiuing ſo well of themſelues, that they are accuſtomed to ſay, that themſelues haue two eies, the people of *Europe* one, and the residue of the other Natiſons none. *Inhabitants*

4 Vnder this great kingdome are comprehended 15. Provinces, the leaſt of which exceeds in largenesſe the greatest in *Europe*, and in them are contained 70 Kings, which are all ſubied vnto the King of *China*. The inhabitants are ſo many alſo, that they exceede the number of 70000000. And the Cities and townes ſtand ſo thicke, that the whole

kingdome seemeth as one mighty City.

5 The chiefe thiagis which are to be obserued, in these Provinces are first, that there are some of the inhabitants which dwell in houses vpon the Sea, Buying, selling, and keeping market as they doe in any towne. And in many plaines they haue houses running vpon wheeles, with sayles at the top of them, that when they will goe vnto any place, they tarry onely for a wind to drieue them. There is also in this Kingdome the great City of *Quinzay*, whose circuit is 100 miles, having in it 1600000. inhabitants, and 12000 stone bridges, among which there are some so high, that a great Shippe with top-saile may passe vnder them. In the middle of this City, there is a Lake thirty miles in compasse in which there are two goodly Islands. Some put this City in *Tartarie*, some in *China*, others in the confinges of both: but wheresoever it is, it is much ruined since the time of *Paulus Venetius*, who maketh a full description of it.

6 This great Kingdome is gouerned by one sole King, who is called of his subiects the Lord of the world, and the sonne of the shining Sunne.

### CHAP. 8.

#### Of the Iland. in Asia.

Hus farre haue I rashly run ouer the Continent of *Asia*: now therefore will I linke vnto it the description of the Ilands belonging therewitho.

1 The *Asian* Ilands are diuided into those in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and those which are in the *Indian Ocean*.

#### Of the Ilands in the Mediterranean Sea.

2 The chiefe Ilands in the *Mediterranean Sea*, are onely two, *Rodes* and *Cyprus*.

3 The Iland *Rodes* is very famous for many things, but chiefly for three: The first is, that the Sunne was never so meskt with a cloud, but that once a day she did shine vpon this Iland. The second is, that the great piller of the Sunne offered by the Gentiles vnto *Jupiter*, stood in this Ile, made

in

Division.

Rodes.

in the forme of a mighty huge man. The third and last is, that the order of the Knights of the Roades was held *Cyprus* in this place.

13 The Illand *Cyprus* is very fruitfull, but little famous.

*De Insulis Is. Mari Indico.*

5 The chiefe Ilands in the Indian Ocean, are *Ormus*, *Zeilan*, *Denisien*, *Samatra*, *Aurea Insula*, *Borneo*, *Iaua Major*, *Iaua Minor*, *Japan*, the *Molucco*, and the *Philippian Islands*.

6 *Ormus* is of it selfe a kingdome, and commauded most *Ormus*: part of the Persian gulfe: it is exceeding barren, but the City *Ormus* (in which the Portugals doe hold a strong Castle) is so faire and full of trade, that they say there if the world were a ring, *Ormus* ought to be the stonc thereof.

7 The Ile *Zeilan* is seated in *Sinus Bengala*, in which there are Fieldes whose grasse continuall groweth, and Trees that are laden with fruit all the yeare long. Insomuch that some did thinke, that this was the place where *Paradise* stood. This Illand is subiect vnto the *Mogor*, notwithstanding the Portugals doe hold a strong Castle in it.

8 The Illand *Samatra* lyeth directly vnder the *Aequator*, *Samatra*. hauing in it a Fountaine which sendeth forth water, that if it be put into fire, doth not quench it, but makes it burne more vehemently. In it is also a Mountaine which sendeth forth continuall flames of fire. The inhabitants of this Illand are *Anthropophagi*.

9 In *Iaua Major*, the inhabitants are excellent *Sea-men*, *Iaua Major*, great *Pirats*, which acknowledge *Mahomet*, and liue vpon *Cats* and *Mice*. Yet this Illand for the extraordinary fruitfulness of it, was called by *Scaliger*, the *Compendium* of the world.

10 In *Iaua Minor* little is worth the noting, onely that *Iaua Minor* it doth flourish with Spices.

11 In the Illand *Japan*, the inhabitants are very superstitious, and great Idolaters, washing their children so soone as they be borne in Riuers. They will neuer also come into the rooms where they digne or eare any thing, with their *shoots*

shoes on their feete, but keepe the places (as they sayme  
it) hallwed. This Iland haue very much gold in it, ins-  
tauch that *Paule Venetian* doth affirme, that in his time the  
Kings Palace was couered with gold.

## Maluccos.

1 The *Malucco Islands* are famous for the great plenty of  
spices which are in them. There is also in these Isles a Bird,  
called *Monivietta*, which hath noe feete, continually flying  
without intermission. The female of this Bird doth lay  
egges when she breeds in a hole which is in the backe  
of her. And like vnto a nest, and these are neuer taken before  
they dye and fall vpon the earth.

The inhabitants of these Islands goe naked, and are greate  
Idolatres.

## Philipps.

1-13 The *Philipian Islands* lyē North of the *Moluccos*, the  
ayre being very temperate, bringeth forth all kind of spices.

## CHAP. 9

## De America, sive India Orientali.

 Now having discourt of three parts of the  
World, *Europe*, *Africa*, and *Asia*, I will venter  
on the last and greatest part, which is *America*.

## Limits.

1 *America* is inuironed on the East with  
the maine Ocean, on the South with the  
Straits of *Magelane*, on the West with *Mere Del Zar*, or  
*Pacifcum*, and on the North with the vnowne Land.

2 This part of the World, was first discried by *Christo-  
pher Columbus*, in the yeare 1492. and then after that made  
better knowne by *Americus Vesputius*, of whom it is cal-  
led vnto this day *America*.

## Qualit.

3 The fruitfullnesse of this soyle is to be admired, for in  
it are wonderfull store of Spices, Birds, and Fishes. There  
is also gold in such plenty, that the *Spaniards* haue reported  
they haue digged in some part more Gold then earth.  
The chiefe want in this place are Horses, of which they  
haue few or none, and which was the occasion, that when  
the *Spaniards* brought Horses in the bataile against them,  
they fell downe astonished, thinking that when the Horses

ses neighed, they had spoken vnto them.

4 The inhabitants of this mighty Territory, are most barbarous, being in some places men eaters, they are altogether ignorant and vnlearned, which was the chiese cause that they conceited themselues, when any one of the *Spaniards* did read a letter, the Diucl told him the contents. They are ignorant of the vse of yron, and estimate glasse aboue gold. To conclude, they are excellent runners & swimmers. *Inhabitants.*

5 This fourth part of the world, is chiefly vnder the *Gouvernement* King of *Spaine*, and is diuided first into two parts, *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*, afterwards subdiviuided as followeth,

#### DE MAXICANA.

1 *Mexicana* is limited on the east with *Mare Del Norte*, *Limits.* on the West with *Mare Del Zur*, on the South with an *Isthmus*, betwixt *Peruana* and it, and one the North with the vnowne land.

2 In this part of *America* are many Prouinces, the chiese Prouinces: of which are *Quinira*, *Mexicana*, *Nilaragua*, *Incatan*, *Florida*, *Virginia*, *Norumbega*, *Nona Francia*, *Terra Cortesalis*, and *Eftotiland*.

3 The Prouince of *Quinira* extendeth it selfe vnto *Sinus California*, being a most dry and barren ground. *Quinira*.

4 The Prouince of *Mexicana* was first found out by *Ferd. Mexicana.* *Cortesius*, in the yeare 1518. There are in this place many Riuers, in which breedeth great store of Crocadiles, whose bodies the inhabitants doe eat. There are also many mines of gold. And there is a mountaine called *Popochampeche*, which doth continually vomit forth flames of fire. The chiese and Metropolitan City of this Prouince, or of whole *America*, is *Mexico*, in which the Prorex for *Spaine* doth lie, and in which there is both money coyned, and Bookes printed.

5 The next is *Nicaragua*, wherin is a great lake which hath no entercourse with the Sea, and yet doth ebbe and flow as the Sea doth. The people in this place are more manlike then others, both in behauour and shape. *Nicaragua.*

6 In *Incatan Chersonesus*, the chiese Cittie is *Guatimola*, *Incatan*, where

where another Vice-roy for Spaine lyeth. The inhabitants of this Country adored the Crosse before Cortez coming.

Terra Plo-  
rida.

7 Terra Florida (so called of the French, who first founded it) hath in it many Prouinces, whereof Panuca is one, in which the people are very warlike, but butcherously minded, killing all the captiues they take, and eating them. Furthermore, they never marry till they be 40 yeares of age, & live most vpon Serpents & wormes. There is another place in this Prouince, called Alberdosia, wherein the women let their Children sucke vntill they bee 12 yeares of age.

Virginia.

8 Virginia (so nominated of our late Queene) was first found by Sir Walter Rawleigh, who gaue it that name. Of this Countrey what may bee spoken more at large, see the discourse of Master Harriot, and Master Hackant.

Norumbega 9 Norambega (so called of certaine fishes which are in it of that name.) The chiefe City of it is Norumbega.

Noua Fran-  
cia.

10 Noua Frauncia lyeth neere vnto that great Sinus of Saint Laurence. It was discouered and taken first of the French men, vnder Frauncis the first of France. The inhabitants of this Prouince haue little boats made of leather, which they vse to fish in, and when they haue done, to take them vp at their bosome, and carry them away.

Terra Cor-  
tealis. 11 Terra Cortalis, is little famous, vnlesse it be for a river there, which is called the three brothers.

Eftotiland.

12 Eftotiland was first found out by Anthony Zenus a Venetian, neere vno which lyeth Fretum Danis, where they haue sought oftentimes for a passage vnto the Moluccoes and China, but it could not be effected. Not farr from this lyeth Newfound land, from whence commeth most of our fish. And in the North part lyeth a land, called by Sir Frauncis Drake, Nona Albion, of which nothing can bee certainly spoken.

13 Thus faire of the Prouinces of Mexicana, now followeth the description of Peruana.

Limits.

De Peruana.

Peruana is in every place inuironed with the Sea, vnlesse it be towards the North, where it is ioyned vnto Mexicana,

*Mexicana*, by a little *Istmos*.

2 This part of *America* doth chiefly flourish with gold, *Quality*, pretious stones, Spices, Sugar, and strange hearbs, among which is the hearbe *Tobaco*, which is so much, and idely vsed amongst vs.

3 The inhabitants of this place are generally cruell, rude, barbarous, and men eaters, not vnlke vnto those of *Mexicana*: They goe naked, and if they take any man captiue, they slice his body out into colllops, and broile it vpon the the coales, making mery so long as that indures them. They are toward the South part mighty great men, being all Idolaters, worshiping the Devil, or some misshapen Idle.

4 The chiefe Riuers of this Southerne part of *America*, *Riuers*, are three, the Riuers *Amazon*, *Maragon*, and the golden Riuer *Rio, or de la plate*, in which there is found much gold & siluer

5 This *Peruana* is diuided into foure great Prouinces or *Divisio[n]*, Kingdomes, *Castella Aurea*, *Peru*, *Chile*, and *Brasile*. In each of which the King of Spaine hath his Agents.

6 *Castella Aurea*, doth comprehend it in the whole *Istmus*, which doth linke and tye the two parts of *America* *Castella* together. In it are the two famous Ports or Hiuens, in *Aurea*, which the Spanish Ships are either laden for *Spaine*, or disburdened for *America*. The one called *Theomina*, or *Nom. bre de Dios*, the other *Panamais*. *Theonyma*.

7 *Peru* is limited on the North with *Castella Aurea*, on the West with *Mare Pacificū*, or the calme sea, on the South with *Chile*, and on the East with a *Mediterranean* vnown. This place was found out by *Frauncis Pizarus*, An. 1525.

8 The inhabitants of this Region are great Idolaters, *Inhabitāt[is]* worshipping in some places blacke filthy sheepe, in other places Serpents. They are also such great men of person, that the Spaniards haue found teeth of them that were three fingers in breadth, and foure in length.

9 The fruituloesse of this Countrey doth chiefly excell in the hearbe *Tobacco*, and *Cocam*, which if it bee put into a-ny mans mouth, it quenchereth his thirst. And there is a cer-taine Beast, that when he ryngeth away, hath a big hanging *Quality*.

downe vnder his belly into which his young ones conuey themselues. There is also such plenty of Gold, that the inhabitants care not for it, and when the Spaniards came thither first, they shooed their Horses with it. In this Prouince are the three riuers before mentioned in the general description of *Peruana*.

*City.*

10 The chiefe City of this Kingdome is *Michaellia*, in which lyeth a Prorex for *Spaine*.

*Chile.*

11 *Chile* doth flourish in many things, but that which is of greatest note, there is a Riuer which in the day time doth run, and in the night standeth still: the reason is because this riuer lieth vnder Mountaines, on which Snow falling, in the day is dissolved, in the night is congealed. The chiefe and Metropolitan City of this Prouince, is the City of *Saint James*, in which lyeth another Prorex for *Spaine*.

*Brasile.*

12 *Brasile* is extended from the riuer *Maragon*, vnto the the straights of *Magelan*.

*Inhabitants.*

13 The inhabitants of this large Prouince, are *sine Fide, Leze, & Rege*: that is, without Faith, Law, or King. They are also such excellent swimmers, that they can tary vnder water for the space of an houre. They are very great dissemblers, shedding teares (which they haue alwayes in readinesse) when any of their Friends come vnto them.

*Quality.*

14 The fruit fulnesse of this Countrey lyeth much in *Sugger*, and a wood called *Brasile*, which is transported from thence into many parts of *Europe*. In this Countrey is also that Beast called *Pigritia*, which in fifteene dayes will bee going as farre as any can throw a stone. Here are also many strange Hearbes, whereof two are of most note. The first is the hearbe *Copasbas*, of which the excellent *Balsomum* is made, that cureth all greene wounds. The other is an hearb which of the Portugals is called *Sentida*, of *Lincotanus Sensitive*, and of others *Vina*, whose quality is, that if any one throw any thing vnto it, or touch it, it will shew his leaues, & will not opn them vntill the party which did displease it be departed. Heere are also great vnto the *Sea-shore*, Fishes which wil fly like birds. And to conclude, here are trees of that

that bignesse, that there are as many families dwelling in one of the limbs of them, as are in some Parishes of Englād. Ma.

C H A P. 10. *De America Insulis.*

**H**us far of the continent and Kings contained in America: Now onely remaines the description of some few and particular Ilands, and then I haue finished what in fine I wished.

1 The Ilands of America are deuided into those which are in Mari Del Nort, and those in Mari del Zur. *Division.*

2 The knowne Ilands in Mari Del Nort, are fwe, Hispaniola, Iamaica, Cuba, Caribum, and Cimbubon.

3 In the Iland Hispaniola there are many mines of Gold. Hispaniola. The chiefe City in it is Saint Dominick, in which the Arch-bishop thereof doth continually lye. This was the Iland which Columbus did first find out.

4 In Iamica, or the Iland of Saint James, little is to be ob-served, onely that in it there is a City called Siuill, in which there is a faire Abby. *Iamica.*

5 In the Iland Cuba, the Metropolitan City is Havana, so called, because it is the Hauen where al the ships doe succour thēselues, which come from Spaine to Peru, or the contrary. *Cuba.*

6 In the Iland Caribum the inhabitants are all Anthropophagi: And from hence is brought that wood which is called Guaicium, or Ligsum Sanctum.

7 In the Iland Cimbubon, there is a Tree very famous for his leaues, which when they fall vnto the earth, doe creepe, hauing on either side things like vnto two feete, besides, if one offer to touch or come neare vnto them, they will moue, and offer to runne away. *Guilandinus reporteth it,* and Scaliger in his 112. exercise against Cardanus.

*De Insulis in Mari Del Zur.*

1 In Mari Del Zur, there are onely three Ilands which are knowne, called Hacari, in which are great store of Gold. *Haccari, under Caribum, is 1*

*Quem nos depictum vix recte asperimus orbem, and that the chiefeſt of ſoim̄ orbis fabrica ſola fuit.*  
*Illi igitur terra qui fundaſtua locauit, which are called Iuſula ſiſolinoſtro glorie ſola Dcſ.*

*H 3 but in particularis tis named*

*s. ti*

*A Table of the chiefe Cities contained in the whole world,  
 with the Longitudes and Latitudes annexed  
 thereto.*

	lōg. D.	lōg. M.	lati D.	lati M.
<b>A</b>				
1 Alexandria in Egypt.	60	30	30	0
2 Amsterdam in Belgia.	27	34	52	40
3 Antwerpe in Belgia.	24	30	51	48
4 Angiers in France.	18	10	47	25
5 Argentine in Germany.	27	50	40	44
6 Athiens in Greece.	52	45	37	35
<b>B</b>				
1 Belgia in Chaldea.	83	10	33	50
2 Bethlem in Iudea.	95	45	21	50
3 Bengala in Indies.	0	0	23	0
4 Bisancon in France.	10	30	46	30
5 Bourges in France.	22	10	46	20
6 Buda in Hungary.	42	0	47	0
<b>C</b>				
1 Caliz in Spaine.	5	10	37	0
2 Calicute in Indies.	12	0	17	0
3 Coimbra in Portugall.	11	25	40	0
4 Constantinople in Greece.	56	0	43	5
5 Colen in Germany.	30	30	51	0
6 Copenhagen in Denmarke.	34	30	56	50
7 Compostella in Spaine.	6	0	29	0
8 Corinth in Greece.	51	15	36	55
9 Cracouia in Polonia.	42	40	50	12
<b>D</b>				
1 Damasetus in Iudea.	69	0	33	0
2 Doway in Belgia.	25	0	50	30
				1 Eden.

A Table of y<sup>o</sup> Longitudes & Latitudes &c

E.  
Edenburge in Scotland.  
Ephesus in Natolia.

D.	M.	D.	M.
19.	0.	58.	0.
57.	40.	37.	40.

F.  
Florence in Italy.  
Francfurt ad Mænum in Germany.  
Frankfort ad Oder. Germany.

34.	0.	43.	40.
30.	0.	50.	30.
34.	0.	52.	30.

G.  
Geneva in Savoy.  
Goa in Indies.  
Granado in Spain.

28.	0.	45.	45.
0.	0.	17.	0.
17.	15.	37.	30.

I.  
Ierusalem in Judæa.  
Ingolstad.

66.	0.	31.	40.
32.	10.	48.	40.

L.  
Lacedemon in Natolia.  
Leiden in Belgia.  
Lisbon in Portugal.  
Lova in Belgia.  
London in England.  
Lutelsia in France.  
Lions in France.

50.	15.	35.	30.
27.	20.	52.	10.
21.	20.	38.	50.
23.	0.	51.	0.
20.	0.	52.	30.
23.	20.	48.	0.
25.	40.	44.	30.

M.  
Ments in Germany.  
Mexico in Ameriea.  
Millaine in Italy.  
Moscovin in Russia.

27.	50.	50.	30.
0.	0.	20.	0.
33.	0.	44.	20.
0.	0.	61.	0.

N.  
Naples in Italy.  
Nice in Natolia.  
Ninivy in Aliria.  
Nidrosia in Norvegia.

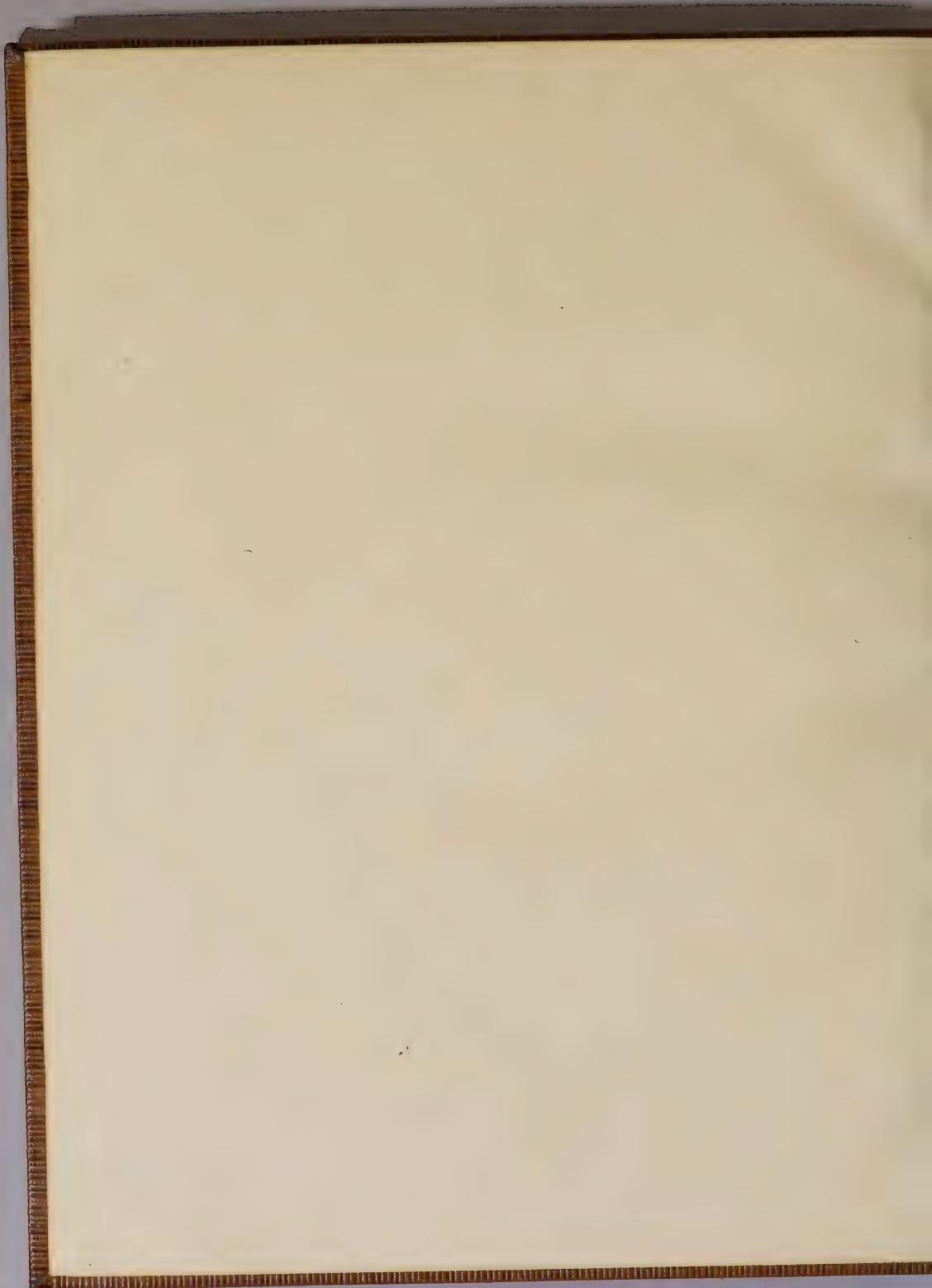
39.	30.	41.	0.
57.	0.	41.	40.
38.	0.	36.	4.
89.	45.	60.	50.

A Table of the Longitudes & Latitudes &c.

	D.	m.	D.	m.
1. Orleans in France.	22.	0.	47.	10.
2. Ormus in the Ile Ormus.	92.	0.	19.	0.
3. Oxford in England.	15.	0.	51.	30.
P.				
1. Paris in France.	32.	0.	48.	10.
2. Padua in Italy.	36.	10.	44.	45.
3. Pavia in Italy.	33.	56.	44.	0.
4. Poicters in France.	39.	15.	50.	10.
5. Prage in Bohemia.	19.	10.	46.	10.
R.				
1. Rome in Italy.	38.	0.	41.	20.
2. Rodes in the Ile Rodes.	58.	0.	35.	0.
3. Riga in Livonia.	53.	45.	59.	0.
S.				
1. Sivil in Spaine.	14.	20.	37.	30.
2. Siracusa in Sicily.	40.	30.	37.	30.
3. Sienna in Italy.	36.	15.	42.	20.
4. Stockholm in Swevia.	47.	0.	60.	30.
5. Saint Iago in Spain.	10.	50.	43.	51.
T.				
1. Tarsus in Natolia.	66.	14.	18.	56.
2. Tolledo in Spain.	16.	40.	40.	10.
3. Tollouse in France.	20.	30.	43.	5.
4. Triers in Germany.	0.	0.	49.	50.
V.				
1. Valentia in Spain.	21.	10.	39.	55.
2. Venice in Italy.	37.	0.	44.	50.
3. Vienna in Austria.	31.	45.	48.	20.
W.				
1. Witteberge in Germany.	0.	0.	51.	20.
2. Witsberge in Germany.	0.	0.	50.	0.

FINIS.









1225  
1226

